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The NELSON BOOK

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1924



*Trees, Hardy Shrubs
and Plants*

LANDSCAPES WITHOUT WAITING

Swain Nelson & Sons Co.

FOUNDED 1856

Landscape Studio, Office and Nurseries

GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

PATRONS who contemplate carrying out landscape work for the smaller suburban home grounds, private estates, parks, cemeteries, real estate subdivisions, golf courses, etc., will find our organization fully equipped and efficiently organized to render a high-grade landscaping service.

To those interested we shall appreciate an opportunity of personally explaining our service more in detail, and on payment of traveling expenses only we shall be glad to send one of our staff to go over any planting problems you may have.

NURSERY PRODUCTS

IN order to carry out our landscape work properly we grow in our nursery (consisting of 250 acres), one of the finest assortments of trees, evergreens, shrubs, etc., to be found anywhere in the entire country; all of which have been grown for a critical landscape trade. We are, therefore, in a position to furnish our patrons both the design and material. That is why we can promise "Landscape Without Waiting."

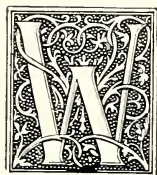
HOW TO REACH GLENVIEW

On the inside back cover page we show a map which will enable you to reach our nursery by train or automobile. Our nursery can be reached easily from any section of Chicago or its principal suburbs.



An illustration of Swain Nelson & Sons Co.'s, complete service. This lake and the entire landscape were designed, constructed, and planted by us

INTRODUCTION



WITHOUT a plan no work can be successful—business, architecture, music, art, reach their highest development only by following certain well-defined plans which have been prepared to produce the desired result.

But before a plan can be put on paper it must be born in the designer's mind—he must have a vision of the finished building or composition. And especially is this true when applied to the art of arranging the surroundings of a home, locating shade trees, grouping dwarf and tall evergreens, placing flowering shrubs so that color harmony and time of blooming will bear a correct relationship. There must be more than a desire for certain landscape effects—there must also be a knowledge of how such effects are to be attained, and this calls for practical experience.

When the vision of the landscape designer has been transferred to paper and passed the final inspection of the home-owner, then comes the more commonplace work of grading the land, building the roadways and walks, and preparing the ground for the lawn and plants. While this work may not be quite so interesting as the other operations, it is none the less important, and should be directed by an experienced engineer or foreman.

Here it is entirely proper to say that the organization of Swain Nelson & Sons Co. is prepared to render a distinct and valuable service to home-owners, without regard to the size of the grounds—often a small place taxes the skill of the designer fully as much as does the large estate. For more than sixty years our organization has had a large share in the landscape development of Chicago and its suburbs. Indeed, the work of our designers will be found at far-distant points, for with present-day methods landscape development can be carried on successfully in localities 500 miles or more from our central office. This service not only covers the various items named, but we furnish all trees, shrubs, and plants needed to complete the landscape—briefly, we offer “complete service.”

It is always desirable to exercise the greatest care in selecting trees, shrubs, and plants for landscape work. There always are a number of varieties to choose from, and the choice should, in a degree, express the owner's taste; this gives an added measure of pleasure as the planting develops in beauty, marks the individuality of the planter, and tends to reflect the character of the owner.

While the services of the Swain Nelson & Sons Co. experts are always at your service with suggestions and advice, we realize that people frequently desire to choose their own plants; therefore, to assist our friends in making wise selections, we publish this special Classified Planting-List, which is used by our designers in working out their plans. The list is accurate in all respects and we are sure it will be of great value to our friends.

The various illustrations in this book show how this planting material has been used in actual landscape designs. Some of the plans are elaborate and suited to large places; others are more modest, showing how even a small house can be made beautiful when the material is correctly selected and used. We believe these illustrations typify the broad character of the landscape service rendered by Swain Nelson & Sons Co. They furnish excellent examples of modern landscape gardening, and provide suggestions which some of our friends might care to adapt to their properties. Additional information will be gladly supplied. Our facilities are at your command—will you call on us, personally, by phone, or by letter?



An open treatment of entrance and drive. The group of evergreens at the right lend privacy to the entrance without obstructing the view from the house

EVERGREENS

In recent years the Evergreens have become more popular than ever, and they well merit this popularity, as they not only give style to every planting, but have the added advantage of being highly decorative throughout the whole year. They have many special uses according to their character and landscape requirements.

For decorative planting at the doorstep, on the terrace, or in front of taller groups, the following low varieties are recommended:

Globe Arborvitæ	Hovey's Arborvitæ	Tom Thumb Arborvitæ
Tamarisk-leaved Juniper	Trailing Juniper	Savin Juniper
Pfitzer's Juniper	Japanese Yew	Dwarf Mountain Pine
Trailing Euonymus		

For groups, formal plantings, and windbreaks we suggest the following medium-tall varieties:

American Arborvitæ	Fan-shaped Arborvitæ	Vervane's Arborvitæ
Siberian Arborvitæ	Chinese Juniper	Chinese Silver-tipped Juniper
Red Cedar	Blue Virginia Cedar	Schott's Cedar
Hemlock	Doumet's Black Spruce	Drooping Norway Spruce

For windbreaks, background skyline effects, screens and formal groups, the following tall-growing varieties are suggested:

Silver Fir	Chinese Fir	Douglas Fir
White Spruce	Engelmann's Spruce	Colorado Spruce
Austrian Pine	White Pine	Scotch Pine

Frequently trees of individuality and beauty are wanted as specimens in the lawn, or for formal planting, and for this we suggest:

Douglas Fir	Silver Fir	Colorado Spruce
Koster's Blue Spruce	Drooping Norway Spruce	Doumet's Black Spruce
Black Hill Spruce	Schott's Cedar	Austrian Pine

For close, intimate sheltering effect, evergreen hedges are very desirable and permanently decorative. The following evergreens are adapted for this purpose:

American Arborvitæ	Pyramidal Arborvitæ	Hemlock
Norway Spruce	Japanese Yew	

Occasionally a touch of color is desirable in an evergreen planting, or as a specimen. Several evergreens come in beautiful yellow to golden tones; others in gray-green to blue-gray. We suggest the following for this purpose:

Golden-colored. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ, Golden Siberian Arborvitæ.

Gray-Green to Silver-Blue. Blue Virginia Cedar, Chinese Juniper, Silver-tipped Chinese Juniper, Silver Fir, Colorado Blue Spruce, Koster's Blue Spruce.

One does not always realize how long it takes to grow evergreens and deciduous trees, even in the nursery, and consequently how much growing-time one can save by securing large specimens that would take years and years to grow; it is almost like adding years to one's own life. We therefore give the age and size together in this price-list. In all these years these evergreen and deciduous trees have been continually cared for and also transplanted several times, which gives them very compact root systems and well-formed tops. Consequently, they can stand the shock of removal to their permanent places with comparative ease.

All our evergreens are shipped with a ball of earth, carefully burlapped, and may be safely planted almost any time of the year except July.

Abies · The Firs

HEMLOCK FIR. (*Abies canadensis*.) A native tree of the eastern states, with fine, dark green needles and the branchlets gracefully drooping. An exceedingly attractive variety, growing to good size and very hardy, excellent for mass planting and also as a specimen. It is very good for hedges and for formal effect, as it can stand frequent shearing.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 9 to 17 yrs. old.

SILVER FIR. (*A. concolor*.) One of the hardiest and handsomest of our native Firs, growing to immense size, with wide-spreading branches below. The foliage is bluish green, longer than that of most of the other small-leaved evergreens. It is particularly suitable for planting in the Middle West.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

DOUGLAS FIR. (*A. Douglasii*.) A strong, splendid, towering tree of pyramidal shape, the branches drooping slightly at the tip, which gives it a soft outline. The needles are bluish green. It is one of the finest evergreens for producing quick effect.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 8 to 19 yrs. old.

CHINESE FIR. (*A. Veitchii*.) A hardy and beautiful Fir, with fine foliage, bright green above and silvery below. It is of slender habit and grows to a good height.

We offer these from 3 to 5 ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.

Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

CHINESE JUNIPER. (*Juniperus chinensis*.) Perhaps the most ornamental of the Junipers for lawn or garden. Pyramidal or columnar in outline. The foliage is grayish green.

We offer these from 2 to 3 ft. high; 10 to 13 yrs. old.

SILVER-TIPPED CHINESE JUNIPER. (*J. chinensis albo-variegata*.) A dense shrub-like Cedar, with slender branches and handsome bluish green foliage; tips of the young leaves silvery white. Withstands the rigors of the coldest climates.

We offer these from 1½ to 3 ft. high; 9 to 13 yrs. old.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER. (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*.) A splendid new Juniper of broad, spreading, upright growth, with deep gray-green plume-like foliage. One of the most effective low evergreens; it is very hardy, fine for groups and for low planting.

We offer these from 2- to 3-ft. spread; 10 to 13 yrs. old.

TRAILING JUNIPER. (*J. chinensis procumbens*.) A trailing form of *J. chinensis*; adapted for covering banks and for bordering. It also makes a desirable evergreen for planting in rock-gardens. The foliage has a grayish green tinge.

We offer these from 2- to 4-ft. spread; 8 to 13 yrs. old.

SAVIN JUNIPER. (*J. Sabina*.) A rather low-growing, spreading bush, with dense, dark green foliage. The young branches exhale a strong odor when bruised. A fine evergreen for rock-gardens.

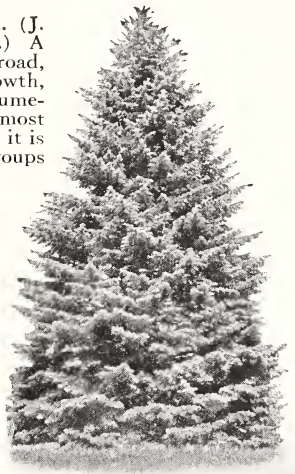
We offer these from 1½ to 3 ft.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

TAMARISK-LEAVED JUNIPER. (*J. Sabina tamariscifolia*.) A lower-growing form, the branches lying on the ground. The needle-like gray-green foliage has quite a feathery appearance.

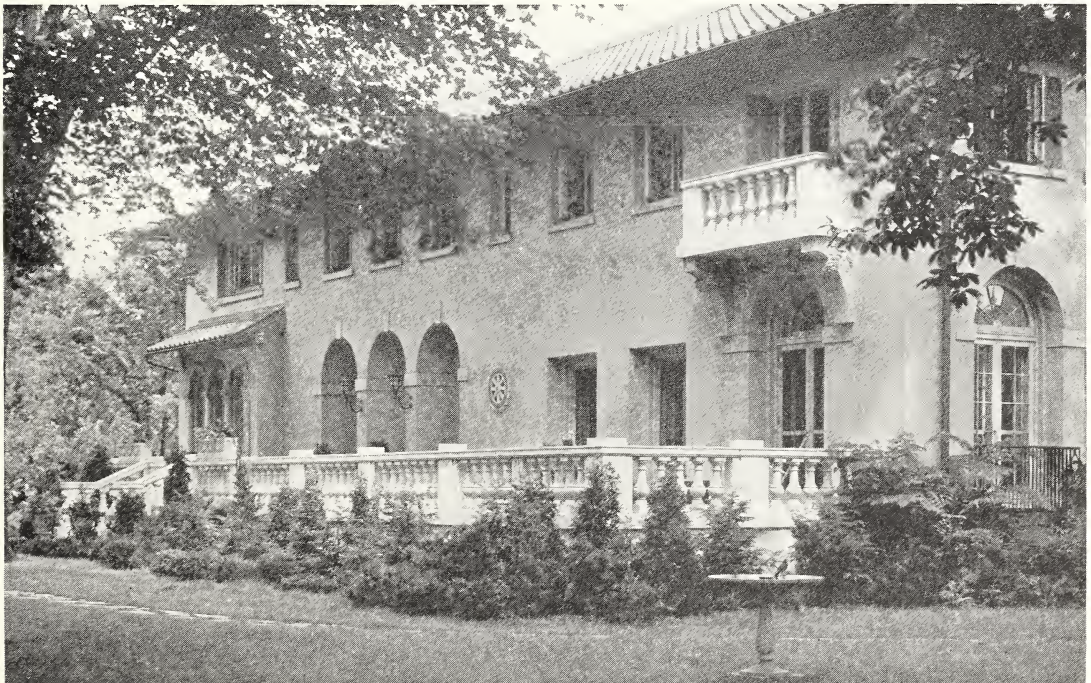
We offer these from 1½ to 2½-ft. spread; 9 to 13 yrs. old.

RED CEDAR. (*J. virginiana*.) Tall and slender, resembling the Italian cypress in form, and of a rich, dark green. Should be extensively used for mass and group planting, also as specimens and hedges in formal gardening, giving a splendid note of repose at all times of the year. Hardy and does well in most places.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 7 to 13 yrs. old.



Silver Fir



Low evergreens are specially good here, as the white background makes a foil for their color



At drives evergreen plantings, showing a glimpse of the house, are always attractive

JUNIPERUS, continued

BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. (*J. virginiana glauca*.)

A variety of the Red Cedar with similar habits and shape, but the foliage is of a decided blue color. It is a vigorous grower and attains good size. An excellent evergreen for groups and as a specimen.

We offer these from 3 to 12 ft. high; 13 to 22 yrs. old.

KOSTER'S JUNIPER. (*J. virginiana Kosteriana*.)

A very handsome form of the Red Cedar with silver-gray foliage and gracefully pendulous branches. It is of semi-dwarf habit.

We offer these from 1 1/2 to 3 ft. high; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

SCHOTT'S CEDAR. (*J. virginiana Schottii*.)

This is another fine variety of the Red Cedar, forming a dense pyramid. The color is a brilliant deep green—very fine all year around. One of the choicest for groups or as specimens.

We offer these from 3 ft. to 10 ft. high; 13 to 21 yrs. old.

Picea · The Spruces

WHITE SPRUCE. (*Picea alba*.) An extremely hardy and valuable evergreen of tall, pyramidal, shapely growth and bluish green foliage; very aromatic needles. Excellent for grouping.

We offer these from 2 to 7 ft. high; 7 to 19 yrs. old.



Savin Juniper. See page 3

PICEA, continued

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. (*P. canadensis*.) Somewhat similar and closely related to White Spruce, but much more symmetrical and compact. Hardest of all Spruces.

We offer these from 3 to 6 ft. high; 12 to 19 yrs. old.

ENGELMANN'S SPRUCE. (*P. Engelmannii*.)

One of the handsomest and most impressive of the Spruces, and, being a native of our western mountains, is most adaptable to planting in this section. In the fall its long brown cones are most beautiful.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

NORWAY SPRUCE. (*P. excelsa*.) This is one of the best known of the Spruces, with spreading and rather drooping branches, and soft, dark green needles. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and attains a good size; fine for mass planting, and for windbreaks.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

DROOPING NORWAY SPRUCE. (*P. excelsa inversa*.) A quaint evergreen, with drooping branches growing close to the main trunk, giving it a decidedly weeping aspect; interesting and attractive. Leaves are lighter green than in the type.

We offer these from 5 to 6 ft. high; 16 to 18 yrs. old.

DOUMET'S BLACK SPRUCE. (*P. mariana Doumetii*.) An ornamental garden form of the Black Spruce with ascending, crowded branches, forming a dense conical pyramid.

We offer these from 4 to 6 ft. high; 12 to 15 yrs. old.

COLORADO SPRUCE. (*P. pungens*.) The famous Colorado Spruce. A very handsome and hardy tree, native of Colorado; strong-growing and of a very symmetrical pyramidal form, attaining a good height. The needles are stiff and rigid and of a light green shade, with sometimes a touch of blue. Glossy brown cones, 3 to 4 inches long. One of the finest evergreens for group planting or as specimens.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 25 yrs. old.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. (*P. pungens glauca*.) A variety of the above, similar in all respects, but of a decided blue color—very fine for group planting or as specimen.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 25 yrs. old.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. (*P. pungens Kosteri*.) This is another variety of the Colorado Spruce. Its distinguishing feature is the beautiful, silvery blue color, which makes it very effective as a specimen or in certain groupings. It is absolutely hardy, of a very regular pyramidal form, and attains good size. Our stock is guaranteed true to name, its color is unrivaled, and all our trees are grafted from true Koster trees.

We offer these from 3 to 10 ft. high; 15 to 26 yrs. old.



Evergreens about the foundation guarantee a good appearance the year 'round

Pinus • The Pines

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. (*Pinus montana* *Mughus.*) A low-growing stocky Pine. The branches are nearly upright in growth, form a compact head with short, stout, bright green needles in whorls around stiff branches. Excellent for grouping with taller evergreens and where a low effect is desired.

We offer these from 1- to 4-ft. spread; 8 to 16 yrs. old.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*P. nigra.*) A tall, dense tree of rapid growth, with a broad, round crown. It is one of the most formal of the family, and has a wonderful air of strength and vigor about it, imparting a dignity to the grounds not possible with smaller trees. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and is particularly adapted to this section. Its quick growth recommends it for planting for immediate effect.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

BULL PINE. (*P. ponderosa.*) The typical Pine tree of the West, growing to a large size, with stout and spreading, somewhat pendulous branches. Of quick growth and valuable for picturesque effect.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 7 to 15 yrs. old.

WHITE PINE. (*P. Strobus.*) Grows to a towering height; slightly pointed crown which eventually becomes broad and open. Leaves bluish green, borne in clusters.

We offer these from 3 to 6 ft. high; 9 to 12 yrs. old.

SCOTCH PINE. (*P. sylvestris.*) A very fine tree, growing to large size, with spreading, often pendulous branches; pyramidal when young, with broad and round-topped picturesque head in old age. It is a vigorous grower and excellent for grouping with other taller-growing evergreens or in masses as windbreaks or screen planting.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 16 yrs. old.

Retinospora • Japanese Cypress

FINE-NEEDED JAPANESE CYPRESS. (*R. filifera.*) A tree of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender and drooping. Very beautiful and ornamental; fine for groups and formal planting.

We offer these from 1 ½ to 2 ½ ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

RETINOSPORA, continued

DWARF JAPANESE CYPRESS. (*R. gracilis.*) A semi-dwarf form of the above, of more compact habit; very graceful; desirable for groups and formal planting.

We offer these from 1 ½ to 2 ft. high; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

Taxus • The Yews

AMERICAN YEW. (*T. canadensis.*) A very hardy variety with fine dark green foliage and scarlet berries. Excellent for groups or for hedges and formal planting.

We offer these from 1 ½ to 2 ½ ft. high; 12 to 15 yrs. old.

JAPANESE YEW. (*T. cuspidata nana.*) A handsome small tree from Japan, which in this country partakes more of the nature of an evergreen shrub. A distinguishing feature of it lies in the bright red, berry-like fruit it bears in late summer. Absolutely hardy and well adapted to this region.

We offer these from 1 ½ to 2 ½ ft. high; 12 to 19 yrs. old.



Dwarf Mountain Pine



Pyramidal Arborvitæ in the nursery

Thuya · Arborvitæ

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis*.) A native tree of close vigorous growth, with peculiar flat foliage. The color is a beautiful, deep green, turning usually to bronze in the winter-time. It is perfectly hardy and thrives well in this section of the country. Excellent for quick effect, for groups, screen plantings, hedges, and formal planting.

We offer these from 2 to 10 ft. high; 7 to 17 yrs. old.

SILVER-TIPPED ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis, Columbia*.) An exceedingly attractive form. The foliage is broad and beautifully marked with splashes of silver-gray. Our stock is particularly fine and thrifty; excellent for creating quick effects in landscape plantings.

We offer these from 4 to 8 ft. high; 15 to 22 yrs. old.

GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis globosa*.) Ball-shape, with the branches and typical Arborvitæ foliage very compact. Thoroughly hardy, and will stand shearing to preserve shape without injury.

We offer these from 1½ to 2 ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.

HOVEY'S ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Hoveyi*.) A low-growing form, dense and compact in growth, and forming a round head; bright green foliage.

We offer these from 1½ to 2½ ft. high; 11 to 14 yrs. old.



Globe Arborvitæ

THUYA, continued

PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis lutea*.) A bright golden yellow form of dense habit, with short branches, growing in pyramidal shape. Of extra hardy constitution, and adds a pleasing touch of brightness to the rest. It retains its color through the winter.

We offer these from 4 to 8 ft. high; 15 to 22 yrs. old.

FAN-SHAPED ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis plicata*.) A small, sturdy tree of dense growth, pyramidal in shape. The branches are shorter than the American variety, and the foliage is darker green and fan-shaped. Extremely hardy and vigorous.

We offer these from 2 to 5 ft. high; 10 to 20 yrs. old.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*.) A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green; columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 9 to 15 yrs. old.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis, Tom Thumb*.) A small tree, dense in form, with innumerable small branches closely packed together. It can readily be sheared to perfect balls, pyramids, or other shapes. Entirely hardy; grows successfully in all parts of the country.

We offer these from 1½ to 3 ft. high; 9 to 15 yrs. old.

VERVÆNE'S ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Vervæneana*.) Smaller than some other forms of Arborvitæ, and of a denser habit. The twigs are slender, and the foliage is of a yellow tone.

We offer these from 2 to 8 ft. high; 11 to 27 yrs. old.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Wareana*.) One of the most desirable of the pyramidal Arborvitæ, growing in more compact form and of smaller size than the type, making it possible to use it in small places where the larger varieties are not appropriate. The branchlets are stouter and the foliage is of a bright, shiny green.

We offer these from 2 to 6 ft. high; 11 to 24 yrs. old.

GOLDEN SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. (*T. occidentalis Wareana lutescens*.) Light sulphur-yellow, which gradually deepens in autumn. Forms a well-shaped pyramid.

We offer these from 1½ to 6 ft. high; 11 to 24 yrs. old.

CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. (*T. orientalis*.) A pyramidal evergreen with bright green leaves during the summer, turning a very attractive dark brown in the winter months. Makes a dense growth and attains a height of about 25 feet. Also known as *Biota orientalis*.

We offer these from 1½ to 3 ft. high; 5 to 9 yrs. old.



Vistas like this may be easily obtained on your grounds, if they are properly planned and planted

TREES

Trees have been so associated with human life since time immemorial, that they have become absolutely indispensable in the making of the home. They are used for various purposes according to their characteristic habits and local conditions. For the park or forest effect, for screen planting, windbreaks or for street planting, the large and the medium-growing trees are principally used, as they give the dominating note in the landscape effect.

Of large-growing trees we recommend:

American Elm
English Elm
Red Oak
Bur Oak

American Linden
Silver Maple
Sugar Maple

Acacia, or Honey Locust
White Ash
American Plane

Of medium-growing the following are

Broad-leaved English Elm
Huntingdon Elm
Pin Oak
English Ash
Horse-Chestnut

excellent:

Bronze Ash
Green Ash
Hackberry
Norway Maple
Ohio Buckeye

Crimean Linden
European Linden
Silver-leaved Linden
Ginkgo

Small and formal trees are very useful for narrow streets, groups, formal plantings, and other special places. The following are very desirable:

European Mountain-Ash
Globe-headed Catalpa

Lombardy Poplar
Wheatley Elm

Globe-headed Elm
Laurel-leaved Willow

Frequently an especially fine tree is wanted as an ornamental specimen on the lawn, or as a shade or a memorial tree. For this purpose select specimens of most of the above mentioned are desirable, but in addition there are trees which possess special features which make them worthy of consideration, and we mention a few of these:

Purple Norway Maple
Copper Maple
Cut-leaved Maple

White Birch
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch

Tulip Tree
Chinese Cork Tree

Many trees have not only good foliage and form, but also very attractive flowers and fruit which give them additional value in the garden or park at various seasons, as, for instance,

Choke-Cherry
Bird Cherry
Cucumber Tree
Lindens
Chinese Cork Tree

Flowering Crabs
Hawthorns
Double-flowering Plums
Tulip Tree

Mountain-Ash
Horse-Chestnut
Ohio Buckeye
Native Catalpa

Others, again, have very attractive foliage as to form or color, or change to beautiful colors in the autumn, as the

Acacia
Bronze Ash
Cut-leaved Birch
Silver-leaved Linden

Ginkgo
Cut-leaved Maple
Laurel-leaved Willow
Tree of Heaven

Purple Norway Maple
Copper Maple
Sugar Maple

TREES, continued

Drooping or weeping trees are sometimes desirable for the lawn, or near groups of trees. Of these the following are good:

Cut-leaved Birch
Weeping Willow

Weeping Mulberry

Cut-leaved Maple

Besides the attraction of foliage and flowers, there are trees whose color and bark give them an additional value as a winter feature in the garden or park, as

Birches
English Ash

Red-twigg'd Lindens
Golden-barked Willow

American Plane

Where a quick immediate effect is wanted, the following trees are recommended:

Carolina Poplar
Lombardy Poplar

Silver Maple
Cut-leaved Silver Maple

Tree of Heaven
Native Catalpa

Trees are indispensable in landscape work and are planted for various purposes: as screens, for forest or park effect; as shade trees; and for street planting.

The large area in our nursery devoted to trees enables us to carry a very complete stock as to varieties and sizes. Our trees are priced according to the size of the trunk, measured the distance of the diameter from the ground; i.e. a 6-inch tree is measured 6 inches above the ground.

We give both the size and approximate age to demonstrate the great saving in time in buying the larger sizes.



Norway Maple

Acer · The Maples

SILVER MAPLE. (*Acer dasycarpum*.) A familiar tree with spreading branches and deeply cut leaves. It successfully withstands city conditions. The most desirable of rapid-growing trees.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 7 to 14 yrs. old.

PYRAMIDAL SILVER MAPLE. (*A. dasycarpum pyramidalis*.) A pyramidal-shaped form of the above. Very effective for group planting.

We offer these from 4- to 7-in. diam.; 12 to 18 yrs. old.

CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. (*A. dasycarpum Wieri*.) A variety of the Silver Maple with the same general habits, but with long, slender, pendulous branches and exquisitely cut foliage. A very effective tree for groups or as a specimen it is hardy and fast growing.

We offer these from 2- to 4 1/2-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

NORWAY MAPLE. (*A. platanoides*.) One of the handsomest and most desirable of the Maples, growing to a good height, with spreading branches and a compact, round head. It is one of the best trees for creating quick effects. We call special attention to the magnificent lot of large trees we have cultivated for that purpose. These have been frequently transplanted and will grow and thrive wherever placed.

We offer these from 2- to 10-in. diam.; 10 to 33 yrs. old.

ACER, continued

COPPER MAPLE. (*A. platanoides rubrum*.) Much like the Norway Maple in growth, size, and habit. The leaves are greenish red when unfolding, turning dark red in late summer. It makes a remarkably fine specimen on the lawn. One of the most beautiful trees for specimen planting because of its splendid coloring in both spring and fall.

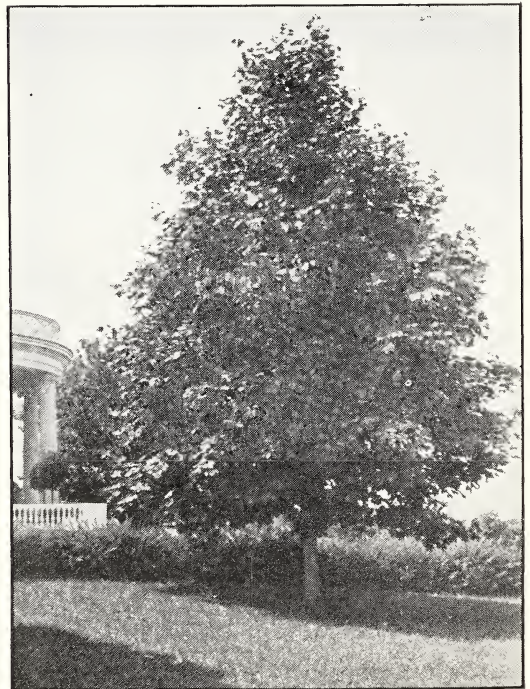
We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 15 to 28 yrs. old.

PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. (*A. platanoides Schwedleri*.) Much like the Norway Maple in growth, size, and habits. It is exceedingly effective with its bright red leaves in spring, later changing to a dark green. A very desirable addition to any garden; a fine tree for edging avenues.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 12 to 28 yrs. old.

SUGAR MAPLE. (*A. saccharum*.) Stately member of the Maple family; grows and thrives in almost any soil. Leaves dark green, assuming in autumn the most brilliant shades of scarlet, orange, and yellow. This is the tree from which maple sugar is derived. An excellent sort for street or lawn planting.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 12 to 24 yrs. old.



Purple Norway Maple



Just the spot in which to enjoy a book on hot summer afternoons

Æsculus • The Horse-Chestnuts

OHIO BUCKEYE. (*Æsculus glabra.*) A handsome, medium-sized tree, with spreading branches. The upright clusters of greenish white flowers are followed by large, odd, prickly seed-pods.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 12 yrs. old.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. (*Æ. Hippocastanum.*) A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches. In the spring, it displays showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers.

We offer these from 4- to 6-in. diam.; 14 to 18 yrs. old.

Ailanthus • Tree of Heaven

TREE OF HEAVEN. (*Ailanthus glandulosa.*) One of the most rapid growing trees, with handsome, large foliage, producing a luxuriant semi-tropical effect. They are very hardy, attain a good size, and grow in almost any soil, standing city conditions well, which makes them useful in many places for screen planting and as street trees.

We offer these from 1- to 3-in. diam.; 3 to 6 yrs. old.

Alnus • Alder

BLACK or EUROPEAN ALDER. (*Alnus glutinosa.*) A vigorous-growing tree with dark green, dull foliage and picturesque cones, remaining on all winter. It is valuable for planting in damp situations and attains a fair size.

We offer these from 2- to 2½-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.

Aralia • Angelica Tree

CHINESE ANGELICA TREE. (*Aralia Maximowiczii.*) A small tree, with mammoth, broad, palmate leaves, reddish brown stalks, and fine white flowers; hardy in the coldest northern winters, and will handsomely adorn the lawn.

We offer these from 3- to 4-in. diam.; 13 to 15 yrs. old.

Betula • The Birches

CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. (*Betula alba laciniata pendula.*) These trees, with their elegant, slender branches and light, airy foliage, are general favorites as single specimens on the lawn. They are also effective grouped as a tall background for the larger shrubbery border or among evergreens, their silvery bark producing a fine contrast in winter.

We offer these in 2-in. diam.; 8 yrs. old.

CANOE or PAPER BIRCH. (*B. papyrifera.*) This variety forms a large tree of upright growth, with large, handsome leaves and brilliant white bark.

We offer these from 1½- to 3-in. diam.; 6 to 11 yrs. old.



Avenue of Horse-Chestnuts



American Ash

Catalpa · The Catalpas

UMBRELLA or GLOBE-HEADED CATALPA. (*Catalpa Bungei*.) This is a very hardy tree, thriving under almost any condition. It is very useful for formal planting and arrangement.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 2 1/2-in. diam.; 5 to 7 yrs. old.

NATIVE CATALPA. (*C. speciosa*.) A handsome flowering tree, very late to bloom; flowers white, sprinkled with violet or reddish spots.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 7 to 12 yrs. old.

JAPANESE CATALPA. (*C. Kaempferi*.) This variety is similar to the above but is easily distinguished by its more pointed leaves and its earlier flowering period, which is in early June. Its flowers are noticeably more fragrant than those of the native Catalpa.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 2-in. diam.; 6 to 7 yrs. old.

Celtis · The Nettle Tree or Hackberry

HACKBERRY. (*Celtis occidentalis*.) Broad crown; smooth twigs, the bark on the larger branches being gray, with light spots and of a curious roughness. Fruit resembles a small cherry, turning almost black when ripe.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 12 to 24 yrs. old.



Umbrella Catalpa

Fraxinus · The Ash

AMERICAN ASH. (*Fraxinus americana*.) American tree of lofty growth, with upright, broad-spreading branches and light-colored bark. Quick of growth, with massive trunk.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

ENGLISH ASH. (*F. excelsior*.) Taller than the White Ash, and with more handsomely rounded top. Foliage bright green, and keeps its color until heavy frost. A most desirable tree for the lawn.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

GREEN ASH. (*F. lanceolata*.) Medium-sized tree, with spreading branches; desirable for shade and ornament.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

BRONZE ASH. (*F. pubescens*.) Grows 50 feet or more in height; compact head, with light green foliage.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.



Trees growing in nursery

Ginkgo · Maidenhair Tree

MAIDENHAIR TREE. (*Ginkgo biloba*; *Ginkgo adiantifolia*.) A decidedly picturesque tree from Japan; of medium growth, with peculiar, fan-shaped foliage, much like that of the maidenhair fern. A strong and thrifty grower, well adapted for any climate.

We offer these from 3- to 4 1/2-in. diam.; 12 to 15 yrs. old.

Gleditsia · Acacia or Honey Locust

HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditsia triacanthos*.) A tall tree, with spreading branches, armed with large, heavy thorns. In the fall, its flat, dark brown pods, with sweetish contents, remaining on the tree after the leaves fall, produce an extremely odd effect.

We offer these from 2- to 4-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

Gymnocladus · Coffee Tree

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. (*Gymnocladus dioica*; *G. canadensis*.) Its immense compound leaves give this tree a semi-tropical appearance, and its rough bark and coarse twigs give it an unusually sturdy aspect. There are only two species known, an Asian and an American; this gives the Kentucky Coffee Tree a unique position as regards most other trees.

We offer these from 2- to 4-in. diam.; 10 to 18 yrs. old.



Lombardy Poplars

Juglans • The Walnuts

BUTTERNUT. (*Juglans cinerea*.) Extra-large tree, with a low, round-topped crown. It bears large crops of nuts with sweet kernels.

We offer these from 2- to 2 1/2-in. diam.; 10 to 12 yrs. old.

BLACK WALNUT. (*J. nigra*.) One of the finest of our native trees, growing to a great height.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 12 to 18 yrs. old.

JAPANESE WALNUT. (*J. regia sinensis*.) This is worth while as an ornamental tree as well as a nut tree. The nuts are borne in clusters of 12 to 15 each and have a smooth shell, thicker than English Walnuts, and somewhat resembling pecans.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

Liriodendron • Tulip Tree

TULIP TREE. (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*.) A fast-growing tree of symmetrical growth, with bright green foliage and handsome, large, orange-green, tulip-like flowers.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 2-in. diam.; 6 to 8 yrs. old.

Magnolia • The Magnolias

CUCUMBER TREE. (*Magnolia acuminata*.) A tall, pyramidal tree with soft light green foliage, and attractive, greenish yellow or bluish green flowers during June.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

Morus • The Mulberry

TEAS' WEeping MULBERRY. (*Morus alba pendula*.) An interesting form of the Mulberry family. One of the hardiest, most vigorous, and popular of weeping trees.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 11 yrs. old.

Phellodendron

CHINESE CORK TREE. (*Phellodendron amurense*.) Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and makes an attractive addition to the ornamental small trees usually grown in this country. Fine for growing in groups with high-growing shrubbery, or as a specimen on the lawn.

We offer these from 2- to 4-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

Platanus • Planes

AMERICAN PLANE TREE. (*Platanus occidentalis*.) This tree is often wrongly called the Sycamore. It grows very tall; the bark of its limbs and branches is a very light creamy white color. Its leaves resemble those of the Maple. It is extensively used as a street and park tree.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

Populus • The Poplars

CAROLINA POPLAR. (*Populus carolinensis*.) A rapid-growing tree, with an upright or pyramidal head. *We offer these from 2- to 2 1/2-in. diam.; 5 to 6 yrs. old.*

LOMBARDY POPLAR. (*P. nigra italica*.) A tall, close-growing tree, forming a narrow, graceful spire. Rapid-growing and very hardy.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 5 to 7 yrs. old.

Prunus • The Wild Cherries

CHOKe CHERRY. (*Prunus virginiana*.) Handsome flowering tree; of bushy habit. Flowers are borne in short clusters and are very showy. Often used as a large shrub.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY. (*P. Padus*.) Pyramidal tree with bright green foliage and clusters of pure white flowers followed by bird-attracting black fruit.

We offer these from 6 to 10 ft. high; 5 to 9 yrs. old.



Wild Cherry



Flowering Crab

Pyrus · The Flowering Crabs

SIBERIAN CRAB. (*Pyrus baccata*.) A very attractive and ornamental small tree with bright green foliage and pure white flowers, followed by small yellow or red, often translucent fruit.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam. only.

FLOWERING CRAB. (*P. floribunda*.) An exceedingly attractive group of small trees with a wealth of fragrant white, pink, or red flowers in the early spring—some varieties have attractive small fruit. Excellent for mass planting, for the back of the shrubby border, or as specimen.

We offer these from 1½- to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

CRIMSON-FLOWERING CRAB. (*P. atrosanguinea*.) Flowers are bright crimson. A beautiful small lawn tree.

We offer these from 1½- to 2-in. diam.; 7 to 9 yrs. old.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. (*P. ioensis* Bechteli.) A medium-sized tree or large shrub of graceful form and bearing exquisitely handsome double flowers, resembling small roses, delicate pink in color, and fragrant. The most distinctive of all the Flowering Crabs, and admirably adapted to growing on a small lawn, in front of the house, or with a background of dark evergreens which brings out its wondrous beauty.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam.

Quercus · The Oaks

BUR or MOSSY CUP OAK. (*Quercus macrocarpa*.) The Bur Oak is of vigorous growth and becomes a stately tree of picturesque appearance in winter, with its corky spreading branches forming a broad, round head.

We offer these from 1½- to 2½-in. diam.; 8 to 13 yrs. old.

PIN OAK. (*Q. palustris*.) An exceedingly handsome tree, with drooping branches and picturesque, pyramidal head.

We offer these from 1½- to 2-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.

SCARLET OAK. (*Q. coccinea*.) A native variety of rapid growth and pyramidal form; the foliage changes in the autumn to a brilliant scarlet.

We offer these from 1½- to 2-in. diam.; 9 to 11 yrs. old.

RED OAK. (*Q. rubra*.) One of the finest of the Oaks, growing to large size, with a fine, round top.

We offer these from 1½- to 2-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

Salix · The Willows

WEeping WILLOW. (*Salix babylonica*.) This is a vigorous tree, growing to immense size, with long, slender, drooping branches. A very effective feature in the landscape, particularly near water, and also for screen planting.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam. size.

GOAT WILLOW. (*S. Caprea*.) Small tree with upright branches; leaves light green, covered with hairs; opening catkins or flowers conspicuous in early spring.

We offer these from 5 to 8 ft. high, bushy; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

THURLOW'S WEeping WILLOW. (*S. elegantissima*.) Distinguished by reason of its bright bark on its branchlets. Said to be of Japanese origin.

We offer these in 1-in. diam.; size, 5 to 8 ft. high; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. (*S. pentandra*.) A medium-sized tree, with light brown branches, and large, oval, dense foliage, dark green and very glossy. One of the best Willows for foliage effects.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 6 to 8 yrs. old.

SILVER WILLOW. (*S. regalis*.) Foliage silvery green; branches brownish yellow.

We offer these from 6 to 10 ft. high; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. (*S. vitellina aurea*.) One of the very first trees to feel the approach of spring. Fine for planting in groups with other deciduous trees to give variety. A rapid, vigorous grower.

We offer these in 1½-in. diam.; size, 6 to 8 ft. high; 4 to 6 yrs. old.

Sorbus · Mountain Ash

MOUNTAIN ASH. (*Sorbus aucuparia*.) This is the Rowan Tree of ancient fame. Fine as a specimen or in group planting, with its finely cut foliage and masses of white, fragrant flowers, followed by brilliant scarlet berries, which the birds love.

We offer these from 1½- to 2½-in. diam.; 8 to 12 yrs. old.

Tilia · The Lindens

AMERICAN LINDEN. (*Tilia americana*.) A handsome, large, native tree; bears beautiful, creamy white flowers in early summer. Stands transplanting well, and our large trees will soon produce satisfactory results in landscape planting, along the highways, in city parks, or as specimens on the home grounds.

We offer these from 2- to 8-in. diam.; 9 to 22 yrs. old



Foliage and Acorns of the Bur Oak



This shows our Elm trees in the nursery row—widely spaced to develop naturally

TILIA, continued

CRIMEAN LINDEN. (*T. euchlora*; *T. dasystyla*.) Pyramidal head and dark, lustrous, heart-shaped leaves. The bark of the young branches is bright green; a distinct and valuable Linden.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 10 to 16 yrs. old.

LARGE-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (*T. platyphyllos*.) Somewhat resembles the American Linden, but the leaves are of a more pronounced heart-shape, bright green in color, fading to beautiful tones of yellow and brown in autumn. The flowers are fully as large as those of the American Linden, but are more strongly tinged with yellow, which gives them a rich cream color; the fragrance is not quite so pronounced.

We offer these from 2- to 4-in. diam.; 9 to 14 yrs. old.

RED-TWIGGED LINDEN. (*T. platyphyllos rubra*.) A handsome form of the European Linden, with the bark of the branches very bright red, giving a decidedly picturesque effect to the tree, especially in early spring. The leaves are as large as the type, and turn to rich golden tints in autumn, forming a vivid contrast to the bark.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 10 to 21 yrs. old.

SMALL-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. (*T. cordata*; *T. silvestris*.) Smaller in growth than the other Lindens. A splendid tree for street or avenue plantings.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. (*T. tomentosa*; *T. argentea*.) A shapely tree of very dense growth; a native of Europe.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 10 to 18 yrs. old.

Ulmus · The Elms

AMERICAN ELM. (*Ulmus americana*.) The hand-somest of our American lawn or street trees, growing to great size, with wide-spreading graceful branches. We call special attention to our trees grown for immediate effects. These have all been cultivated and frequently transplanted, and with them it is possible to have fine, large trees in a remarkably short time.

We offer these from 2- to 8-in. diam.; 9 to 25 yrs. old.

ULMUS, continued

ENGLISH ELM. (*U. campestris*.) Spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown. A particularly strong and sturdy variety for northern planting. It makes a splendid shade tree on the lawn and is of much value for street planting. The foliage holds its color longer than other species.

We offer these from 2- to 6-in. diam.; 11 to 22 yrs. old.

PURPLE-LEAVED ELM. (*U. campestris purpurea*.) A variety of the American Elm with purple-tinged leaves; it is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. A very desirable specimen tree.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 2-in. diam.; 8 to 10 yrs. old.

GLOBE-HEADED ELM. (*U. foliacea umbraculifera*.) Clean, straight stems; light gray bark; branched at top, forming a globe-shaped head.

We offer these from 4- to 5-in. diam.; 24 to 28 yrs. old.

WHEATLEY ELM. (*U. foliacea Wheatleyi*.) This is a very distinct hardy tree of a formal pyramid shape. The foliage is dark green and withstands the smoke of cities very well. An excellent tree for street planting, for formal arrangement, and as specimen.

We offer these from 2- to 5-in. diam.; 13 to 21 yrs. old.

BROAD-LEAVED ENGLISH ELM. (*U. campestris latifolia*.) For street and avenue planting; compact and upright in habit. Foliage golden in autumn.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 5-in. diam.; 8 to 18 yrs. old.

CANADIAN ELM. (*U. campestris*, Ontario.) This is a very fine tree of upright habit, forming a good head; it is a fast grower, sturdy, and hardy, excellent for the lawn or as a street tree.

We offer these from 1 1/2- to 3 1/2-in. diam.; 8 to 14 yrs. old.

SCOTCH ELM. (*U. hollandica superba*.) Wide-spreading branches which incline to droop, forming a round-topped head.

We offer these from 2- to 4 1/2-in. diam.; 10 to 16 yrs. old.

HUNTINGDON ELM. (*U. hollandica vegeta*.) A desirable form of the Scotch Elm, with an upright growth; strong and sturdy, and a splendid tree for the lawn and avenue.

We offer these from 2- to 3-in. diam.; 10 to 12 yrs. old.



A particularly pleasing arrangement of flowering shrubs and open lawn

SHRUBS

Shrubs are absolutely indispensable for the making of any type of garden, and we have them in such amazing variety that any desired effect can be obtained by proper selection. We should therefore study them from the standpoint of form, habit of growth, color and texture of foliage, color of flower and fruit, and from their effect in the winter landscape.

Of shrubs with white or cream-colored flowers there are very many. These are some of the best:

Button Bush	Hawthorn	Deutzia or Snowflower
Elder	Hydrangea	Bridal Wreath and other Spirea
White Rugosa Rose	Viburnum	White Kerria
White Weigela	American Juneberry	White Double-flowering Almond
White Rose of Sharon	Morrow's Honeysuckle	Manchurian Honeysuckle
White Common Lilac	White Hybrid Lilac	Japan Lilac
Ninebark Spirea		

Many shrubs have lovely pink, rose or red flowers and the following are among the best:

Tamarisk	Froebel's Spirea	Anthony Waterer Spirea
Pink Double-flowering Almond	Double-flowering Plum	Crimson-flowering Currant
Japanese Quince	Rose of Sharon	Hybrid Lilacs
Tartarian and Oriental Honeysuckles	Rose-flowered Weigela	Weigela Eva Rathke
Swamp Rose	Sweetbrier Rose	Prairie Rose
	Pink Rugosa Rose	

Not so many shrubs have lavender, blue, and purple flowers, yet there are some very fine ones, such as:

Common Lilac	Hybrid Lilac	Chinese Lilac
Rose of Sharon	Matrimony Vine	

There are many shrubs with beautiful yellow flowers, as, for instance,

Fly Honeysuckle	Golden Bell or Forsythia	Double-flowering Japanese Globe Flower
Siberian Pea Tree	Witch Hazel	St. John's-Wort
Sea Buckthorn	Buttercup Bush	
Cornelian Cherry		

The fruit-bearing shrubs are not only very effective for their decorative value in the landscape, but they are also very valuable as a source of food for birds in the winter time, and should be extensively planted for this reason. Among shrubs with rose-colored or red fruit, the following varieties are fine:

American Bittersweet	Japanese Bittersweet	Bush Cranberry
Hawthorn	Coral Berry	Cornelian Cherry
Bush Honeysuckle	Japanese Strawberry Bush	Spindle Tree
Elder		

Of shrubs with blue or purplish black fruits, the following varieties are best known:

Buckthorn	Alder Buckthorn	Privets
Wayfaring Tree	Arrow-wood	Elder
Juneberry	Kerria	

A few shrubs have white or yellow fruit. Of these the following are very desirable:

Oleaster	Sea Buckthorn	Scarlet-twigged Dogwood
Manchurian Honeysuckle		

SHRUBS, continued

Partial Shade. There are many places near buildings or under trees that are in partial shade a greater part of the time, where sun-loving shrubs will not grow. For such places the following can be recommended:

American Black Currant	Privet	Mock Orange
Coral Berry	Snowberry	Five-leaved Aralia
St. John's-Wort	Bush Honeysuckle	Forsythia (Golden Bell)
Spindle Tree	Snowball Hydrangea	Dogwood
Ninebark Spirea	Elder	Bush Cranberry

Where a luxuriant, semi-tropical foliage effect is desired, the following shrubs are very useful:

Devil's Walking-Stick	Tree of Heaven (Kept low by	Sumac
Five-leaved Aralia	yearly severe cutting back)	Elders

A light, airy effect can be produced by the use of:

Tamarisk	Thunberg's Spirea	Cut-leaved Elder
Fern-leaved Sumac, and others		

All nature students admire the beautiful winter effects of the various colors and peculiarities of bark not to speak of the grace of twig and general structure of the different shrubs. Among the most interesting we may mention

Scarlet-twigged Dogwood	Golden-barked Dogwood	Spindle Tree
Japanese Strawberry Tree	Kerria	Willows, in variety (kept low by annual severe pruning)

There are many shrubs that normally do not attain large size but remain low to medium in height. Of these the following are very useful for low planting or foreground effect:

Lemoine's Mock Orange, and its varieties	Lemoine's Snowflower (Deutzia)	St. John's-Wort
Japanese Barberry	Coral Berry	Snowberry
Hydrangea	Weigela Eva Rathke	Rosa rugosa and other hardy Roses
Anthony Waterer Spirea	Snowball Hydrangea	Froebel's Spirea
Japanese Globe-Flower	Regel's Privet	Flowering Almond

For hedges, the shrubs listed below are excellent:

Amur River Privet	Regel's Privet	Hawthorn
Buckthorn	Alder Buckthorn	Japanese Barberry
Russian Mulberry	Lilacs	Bush Honeysuckle
Bridal Wreath Spirea	Oleaster	

Amelanchier • The Juneberries

AMERICAN JUNE BERRY. (*Amelanchier canadensis*.) A shrub growing 4 to 7 feet tall. The bush is almost completely covered with white flowers early in the spring. Fine for the border and the wild garden.

EUROPEAN JUNE BERRY. (*A. vulgaris*.) A dwarf shrub with long-petaled flowers borne in short clusters, and blue-black berries which are very palatable.

Amygdalus • The Flowering Almonds

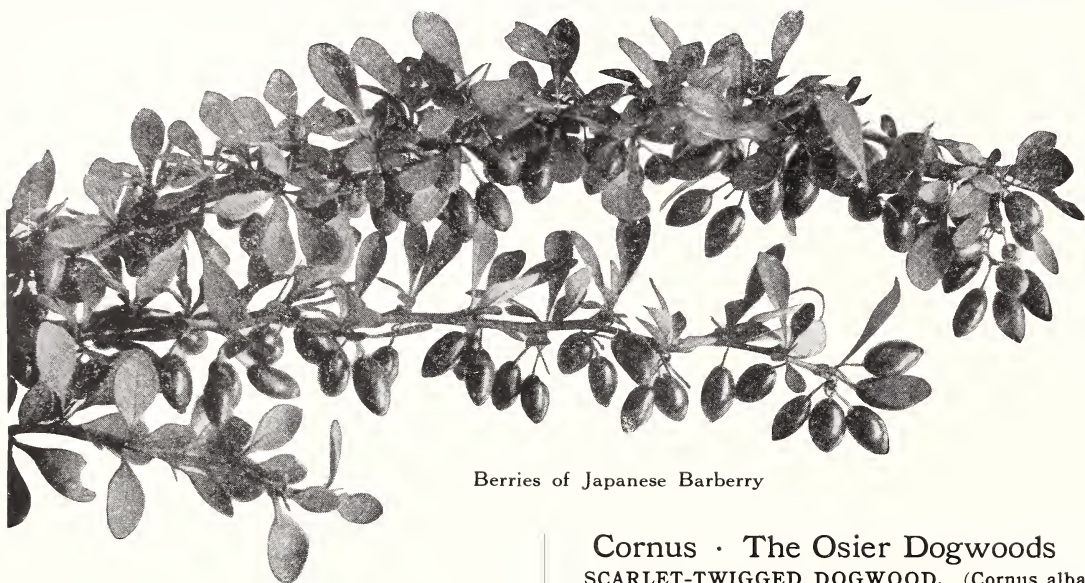
DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. (*Amygdalus chinensis*.) Very beautiful shrubs completely covered with small pink or white, double flowers early in the spring, while the leaves are small; charming for the flower-garden or the shrubbery border.

Rosea. Pink.

Alba. White.



Strong effective plantings at entrances are always interesting



Berries of Japanese Barberry

Aralia · The Hercules' Club Family

FIVE-LEAVED ARALIA. (*Aralia pentaphylla*.)

A medium-sized shrub, with arching branches and large, shining foliage, producing a semi-tropical effect which is its chief attraction. A strong and vigorous grower, valuable for creating an immediate effect.

HERCULES' CLUB. (*A. spinosa*.) This is a very effective, large-growing shrub with stout stems and branches armed with heavy spikes. The large and deeply cut leaves and the enormous clusters of fragrant white flowers which are followed by deep purple berries give this variety a very distinct sub-tropical appearance. Very effective in group planting.

Berberis · The Barberries

JAPANESE BARBERRY. (*Berberis Thunbergii*.)

A very fine low shrub of Japanese origin, with bright green foliage, changing to orange and crimson in the fall. The beautiful red berries remain on the branches all winter, giving additional value to this useful plant. An excellent shrub for hedges and for general planting in the shrubbery. Recommended by U. S. Government as not injurious to the wheat crop.

Caragana · The Pea Tree

SIBERIAN PEA TREE. (*Caragana arborescens*.)

A tall-growing shrub with small, bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers in the late spring, and light green fine foliage; good for the shrubbery border, especially in semi-shaded places.

Cephalanthus · The Button Bush

AMERICAN BUTTON BUSH. (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*.) A sturdy shrub with erect branches, light green foliage, and odd-looking, ball-shaped cluster of flowers like a round button on long stems; distinctively ornamental at all times.

CORCHORUS. See *Kerria*.

Corylus · The Hazel

EUROPEAN HAZEL. (*Corylus Avellana*.) A tall-growing shrub, with heart-shaped leaves of dark green; dainty yellowish flowers in long, pendent catkins, and producing large, sweet, edible nuts in peculiarly ruffled husks. Absolutely hardy and a most valuable shrub for mass effect.

Cornus · The Osier Dogwoods

SCARLET-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. (*Cornus alba sibirica*.) A rather high-growing shrub, with bright coral-red branches. The brilliancy of its bark is most pronounced in winter and early spring, when it becomes the feature of the landscape.

CORNELIAN CHERRY. (*C. mas*.) A large, dense shrub or small tree, with fine, glossy foliage. The fruit is bright scarlet and very showy, clinging to the branches for a long time. If planted in front of evergreens, the contrast is striking.

GOLDEN-BARKED DOGWOOD. (*C. stolonifera flaviramea*.) A handsome shrub, growing to middle height, with bright, shining golden yellow bark on its branches, which is its distinguishing characteristic.

Crataegus · The Hawthorns

These are highly ornamental large shrubs, growing to small trees exceedingly valuable for general landscape work. The foliage is fine in form and of a beautiful rich green. In spring and early summer they are completely covered by masses of beautiful white flowers followed by brilliant red fruit. The Hawthorns should be liberally used everywhere.

SCARLET THORN. (*Crataegus coccinea*.) The branches are spreading, with numerous stout, straight spines and large, bright green foliage. In May it is completely covered with beautiful white flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit.



American Juneberry. See page 15



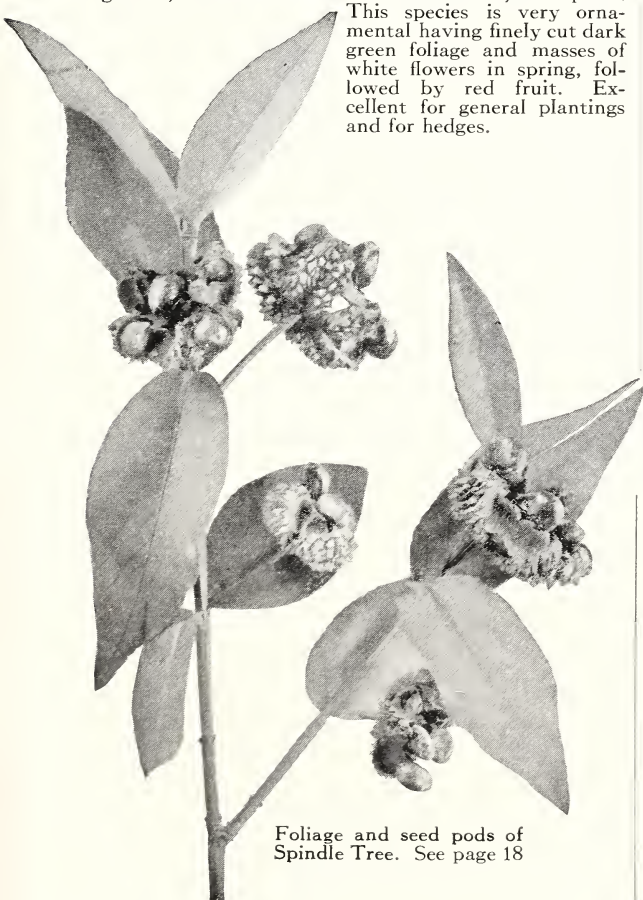
Snowflower

CRATÆGUS, continued

COCKSPUR THORN. (*C. Crus-galli*.) A very decorative species with distinctive habits of broad, compact growth and with short, spurlike thorns. The foliage is of a beautiful deep green, assuming brilliant orange and scarlet shades in fall. It is beautiful in bloom, and the showy bright red fruit often remains on the branches until spring.

ENGLISH HAWTHORN. (*C. Oxyacantha*.) Of low growth, with branches covered with short, stiff spines.

This species is very ornamental having finely cut dark green foliage and masses of white flowers in spring, followed by red fruit. Excellent for general plantings and for hedges.



Foliage and seed pods of Spindle Tree. See page 18

Cydonia • Flowering Quince

JAPANESE QUINCE. (*Cydonia japonica*.) A splendid shrub, growing to medium height; the foliage is dark green and glossy, and in May the plant is completely covered with white, rose, or red flowers. An excellent shrub for the border, for mass-planting, and for hedges.

Deutzia • Snowflower

LEMOINE'S HYBRID SNOWFLOWER. (*Deutzia Lemoinei*.) A small, graceful shrub, with slender-arching branches. Dainty white flowers are borne in graceful sprays.

LEMOINE'S DWARF SNOWFLOWER. (*D. Lemoinei compacta*.) This is a more dwarf and dense form of the above variety.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER SNOWFLOWER. (*D. scabra*, *Pride of Rochester*.) A spreading shrub, growing to medium height. Handsome white flowers are borne in broad clusters in early spring.

PURPLE-LEAVED SNOWFLOWER. (*D. scabra plena*.) A variety similar to the *Pride of Rochester*, but with somewhat rougher leaves and smaller flowers.

WELLS' DOUBLE SNOWFLOWER. (*D. scabra candidissima*.) A tall-growing variety. The pure white, double flowers are borne in handsome, upright clusters and are the largest and most showy of any of the *Deutzias*.



Oleaster

Diervilla • Wild Weigelas

WILD BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. (*Diervilla sessilifolia*.) Of spreading habit and medium height; yellow flowers. Well adapted to northern latitudes.

Elaeagnus • Oleaster

OLEASTER. (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*.) A fine, tall-growing shrub for the border or as specimen. It has silvery green foliage and small yellow flowers, followed by silvery fruit. It is very hardy and a vigorous grower.



Barberry, Sumac, Lilacs and Ivy combine to make this house impressive and beautiful

Euonymus • Strawberry Bush

JAPANESE STRAWBERRY TREE. (*Euonymus alatus*.) A shrub of medium height, with branches bearing odd, corky "wings." Its combination of corky branches, handsome foliage, and beautiful fruit make it of unusual value as an ornament to the lawn. The foliage is oval in form, rich green in summer, but changes to brilliant red and crimson in the fall.

SPINDLE TREE. (*E. europæus*.) An erect-growing, tall shrub with fine foliage, which turns to brilliant colors in the fall. It has beautiful rose-colored fruit in great abundance in the fall and early winter, and the bark retains its bright green color all winter. Fine for mass planting and in the shrubby border.



Hybrid Golden Bell

Forestiera • Adelia

ADELIA. (*Forestiera acuminata*.) Grows to about 8 feet in height; yellow flowers in early spring, followed by small black fruits.

Forsythia • Golden Bell

HYBRID GOLDEN BELL. (*Forsythia intermedia*.) Grows to medium height; slender, arching branches weighted with golden yellow flowers in the early spring before the leaves are out. Should be planted in large masses for the most brilliant effects.

UPRIGHT GOLDEN BELL. (*F. suspensa Fortunei*.) A shrub of medium height, with long, slender, pendent branches. The quaintly twisted, four-petaled flowers of bright golden yellow, cover the entire bush at the first breath of spring before the leaves are out. Excellent for margins of massed shrub plantings.

Hippophae • Sea Buckthorn

SEA BUCKTHORN. (*Hippophae rhamnoides*.) A hardy shrub of large size, with narrow, silvery, yellowish flowers in the spring, followed by masses of bright orange-colored fruits that last well into the winter.

Hamamelis • Witch Hazel

COMMON WITCH HAZEL. (*Hamamelis virginiana*.) A native shrub of spreading habit, growing to a good height. The leaves are obliquely heart-shaped, turning in autumn to bright yellow, orange, or purple. A valuable characteristic of this shrub is that it blossoms in very late fall, the latest of all flowering shrubs to bloom, when most other growths are becoming dormant. The narrow flowers carried along the almost naked branches are bright yellow and often appear distorted and twisted. It gets its name from the fact that it bears fruits and flowers at the same time.



Large-flowered hardy Hydrangea

Hibiscus syriacus

Althea or Rose of Sharon

One of the commonest of ornamental shrubs and hardy as far north as Ontario. It is very variable in character of flowers, the colors ranging from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh-color and white; it also has many double forms. This shrub grows 6 to 12 feet high, is tree-like in appearance, and is noted for its complex network of numerous branches. The following are very desirable varieties:

albus plenus. Double; white.
amplissimus. Very double; vinous rose.
anemonæflorus. Double; vinous red.
ardens. Double; violet-rose.
Boule de Feu. Very double; bright red.
cœlestis. Single; blue.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.
Lady Stanley. Semi-double; rosy white.
purpureus foliis-variegatis. Dark red; leaves variegated.
ruber. Deep red.

Hydrangea · The Hydrangeas

SNOWBALL HYDRANGEA. (*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis.*) A magnificent bush of medium height, with masses of white flower-heads, like large snowballs, coming earlier than *H. paniculata*. One of the latest and best additions to the hardy shrubs.

HARDY HYDRANGEA. (*H. paniculata.*) A very tall, hardy shrub, the earliest of all the Hydrangeas to bloom. The blossoms are borne in heads, or panicles, and are creamy white when first opened. The clusters differ from those of the well-known large-flowered variety in that they consist of small, star-like flowers, interspersed with large, flat, sterile flowers which change with the season to shades of rose and purple.

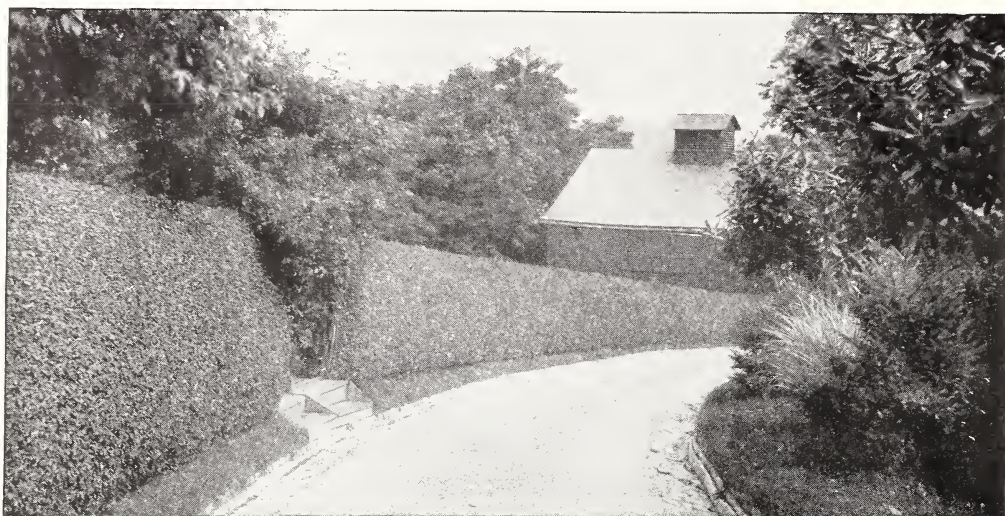
LARGE-FLOWERED HARDY HYDRANGEA. (*H. paniculata grandiflora.*) The flowers are borne in immense, pointed clusters, creamy white when fully expanded, and continuing in bloom for a month. Later the huge flowerheads change to tones of rose and bronze where exposed to the sun. The bush grows to medium height, and can be successfully trained to tree form.

Hypericum · St. John's-Wort

ST. JOHN'S - WORT. (*Hypericum prolificum aureum.*) An effective and beautiful shrub, growing to medium height. The flowers are shining golden yellow, and when in full bloom the bush appears as if it were studded with gold.



Snowball Hydrangea



Where a good dense screen is needed Amur Privet makes an excellent hedge

Kerria · Japanese Globe Flower

JAPANESE GLOBE FLOWER. (*Kerria japonica* fl.-pl.) A graceful shrub from Japan; remarkably strong and thrifty; valuable for producing immediate effect in the shrubbery border.

VARIEGATED JAPANESE GLOBE FLOWER. (*K. japonica argenteo-variegata*.) Foliage edged with white; in other respects similar to the type, except that it does not grow quite so high.

Ligustrum · Privet

AMUR PRIVET. (*Ligustrum amurense*.) A hardy and vigorous shrub, especially for northern planting; excellent for hedges as it will stand shearing to any desired shape or height.



Tartarian Honeysuckle

LIGUSTRUM, continued

REGEL'S PRIVET. (*L. Iibota* Regelianum.) A low form of Privet with spreading branches, fine foliage, small white flowers, and black berries remaining in the branches all winter. Very desirable shrub for low hedges or where a rather low effect is needed.

WHITE-FLOWERED COMMON PRIVET. (*L. vulgare leucocarpum*.) A hardy, very attractive form of Privet, which holds its foliage very late—almost an evergreen. The yellow berries remain a long time.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

WHITE HYBRID HONEYSUCKLE. (*Lonicera bella albida*.) One of the finest of the Bush Honeysuckles, with masses of fine white flowers, in May, followed by scarlet berries remaining nearly all summer.

MORROW'S JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Morrowii*.) A Japanese shrub of medium height, but of wide-spreading growth, with gracefully recurving branches; foliage lighter than that of the other varieties; flowers bluish-white, followed by bright red berries. Our stock will produce an immediate effect.

ORIENTAL HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. orientalis*.) One of the tallest; handsome foliage; flowers pale violet or of a pinkish hue, appearing in the late spring; berries black.

SMALL-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. parviflora*.) Very attractive variety of Bush Honeysuckle with whitish yellow flowers and red berries.

MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Ruprechtiana*.) A large shrub; small, pale blue-green foliage; white flowers in early May, completely cover the bush, followed by yellow fruit. Absolutely hardy and vigorous.

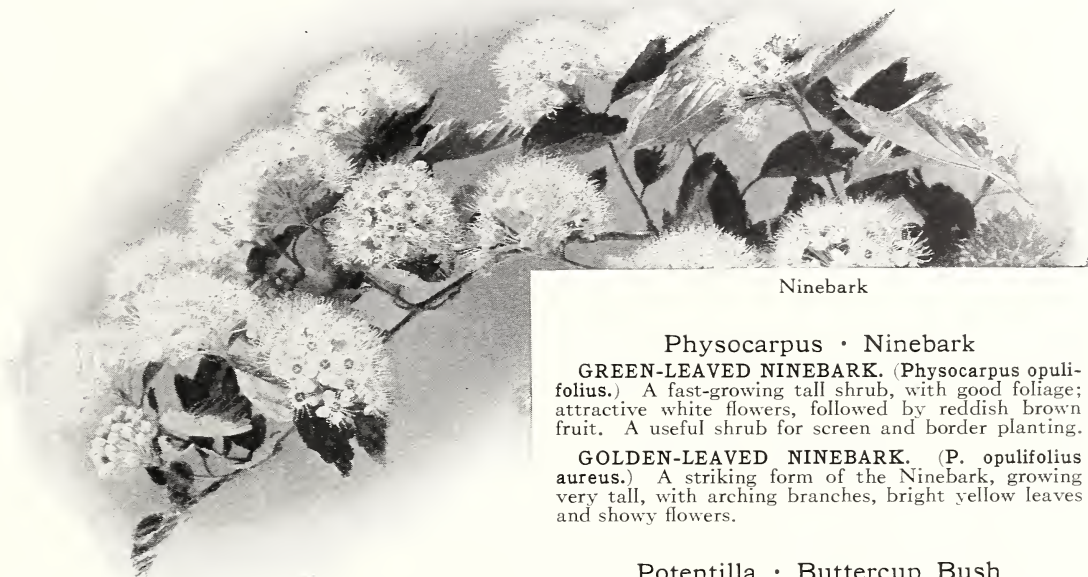
TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. tatarica*.) The best-known of all the Bush Honeysuckles, growing to a good height, with upright or spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers, borne in late spring, are white or pink, followed by orange or red berries.

LARGE-FLOWERED HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. tatarica grandiflora*.) A beautiful shrub of vigorous growth, producing large, bright pink flowers, striped white, in June.

LARGE-LEAVED PINK HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. tatarica splendens*.) Unusually large leaves, pink flowers, and berries most always red but sometimes yellow.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. chrysantha*.) A very attractive variety with yellow flowers and coral-red berries.

FLY HONEYSUCKLE. (*L. Xylosteum*.) Strong grower of irregular habits; flowers yellowish white; berries dark red.



Ninebark

Physocarpus • Ninebark

GREEN-LEAVED NINEBARK. (*Physocarpus opulifolius*.) A fast-growing tall shrub, with good foliage; attractive white flowers, followed by reddish brown fruit. A useful shrub for screen and border planting.

GOLDEN-LEAVED NINEBARK. (*P. opulifolius aureus*.) A striking form of the Ninebark, growing very tall, with arching branches, bright yellow leaves and showy flowers.

Potentilla • Buttercup Bush

BUTTERCUP BUSH. (*Potentilla fruticosa*.) An erect, much-branched shrub, with shreddy bark. Leaves compound, consisting of three to seven dark green silky leaflets. Many bright yellow flowers produced all summer.

Lycium • Matrimony Vine

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. (*Lycium chinense*.) While generally listed as a vine, this is really a low-growing shrub, with long, slender, thorny branches; flowers light purple, followed by clusters of scarlet or coral-red berries.

Morus • Mulberry

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. (*Morus alba tatarica*.) When trained in shrub form, the White Mulberry makes a handsome, interesting plant. An extra-strong and thrifty grower. It makes a most practical hedge plant by reason of its rapid and dense growth, and it stands shearing to any extent.

Philadelphus • Mock Orange

MOCK ORANGE. (*Philadelphus coronarius*.) One of the old-time shrubs of upright growth. The flowers are creamy white, very fragrant, and borne in great abundance in late May and early June. It is extremely hardy and vigorous. Our stock is particularly valuable for immediate effect in landscape planting.

GOLDEN-LEAVED MOCK ORANGE. (*P. coronarius foliis aureis*.) A dwarf form of the old-fashioned variety.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE. (*P. coronarius fl.-pl.*) Lower-growing than the old-fashioned sort, but much like it except that the flowers are double and exquisitely formed.

LARGE-FLOWERING MOCK ORANGE. (*P. coronarius grandiflorus*.) The pure white flowers are larger than those of the other varieties. One of the finest of the family for creating quick effect in landscape planting.

HYBRID MOCK ORANGE. (*P. Lemoinei*.) A showy and free-flowering variety, growing to medium height, with bright green foliage. The two following named kinds are the best forms of this variety.

HYBRID MOCK ORANGE. (*P. Lemoinei, Avalanche*.) Graceful, slender, arching branches; snowy white flowers.

HYBRID MOCK ORANGE. (*P. Lemoinei, Bouquet Blanc*.) Flowers pure white; profuse bloomer.



Mock Orange



Each style of architecture demands a special type of foundation planting

Prunus • The Flowering Plum

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (*Prunus cerasifera*, Othello.) A large-growing shrub with fine foliage, which in the early spring is bright crimson changing to dark purple, retaining its color all summer better than any other purple-leaved shrub or tree. Flowers pinkish white early in the spring.

PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. (*P. cerasifera* Pissardii.) A small and very hardy tree, with purple foliage. It blooms in the spring before the leaves appear, the flowers being of a light pink.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. (*P. triloba* fl.-pl.) A very desirable hardy shrub, producing in great profusion clear pink, double flowers in May or early June; very handsome.



Fern-leaved Sumac

Rhamnus • The Buckthorns

COMMON BUCKTHORN. (*Rhamnus cathartica*.) A tall-growing shrub with spiny branches, beautiful dark green glossy foliage, and masses of attractive black berries which hang on all winter. An excellent plant for the border and for screen planting, also for hedges. Can be pruned to shape without injury.

ALDER BUCKTHORN. (*R. Frangula*.) A high-growing shrub, with bright, shining foliage; bears a profusion of bright red berries, which change to glistening black when ripe. For producing immediate effect, our large-size plants cannot be excelled, and our hedge plants are particularly strong and vigorous.

Rhodotypos • White Kerria

WHITE KERRIA. (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*.) A distinct and handsome shrub from Japan. The flowers are pure white, and cover the bush with their profusion. It blooms intermittently all summer.

Rhus • The Sumac

PURPLE FRINGE or SMOKE TREE. (*Rhus cotinus*.) A high-growing bush or small tree with distinctive round foliage and peculiar thread-like purple flowers, in large, loose heads, that give the effect of purplish smoke.

SMOOTH SUMAC. (*R. glabra*.) A shrub or low tree, with a rather open crown. The flowers are followed by brilliant brown pyramids of seeds, which remain all winter. Should be placed in the background of mixed shrub plantings.

STAGHORN SUMAC. (*R. typhina*.) Quickly reaches the stature of a fairly good-sized tree. The young growth is densely covered with a velvety down, much like a stag's horn.

FERN-LEAVED SUMAC. (*R. typhina laciniata*.) One of the most attractive of our Sumacs, with deeply cut, fern-like foliage, which in the fall turns to a brilliant crimson, the color of the clusters of seed. A splendid shrub for the border and for mass planting.



Rugosa Roses

Ribes • The Flowering Currant

MOUNTAIN CURRANT. (*Ribes alpinum*.) A dwarf-growing bush, with whitish bark and leaves covered with a fine down. The flowers are yellow and produced in dainty clusters. These are followed by large, handsome, showy scarlet fruit.

AMERICAN BLACK CURRANT. (*R. floridum*.) A vigorous shrub, having upright branches, and growing to medium height. The foliage is deeply lobed and handsome, and the yellow flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters. In summer it bears large bunches of shining black, edible fruit.

Robinia • The Locust

BLACK LOCUST. (*Robinia Pseudacacia*.) A tree with a comparatively narrow crown. Leaves bright green, turning pale yellow in autumn. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in drooping racemes, in May or June.

Rosa • The Shrubby Roses

SWAMP ROSE. (*Rosa carolina*.) Grows into a vigorous bush of medium height; in June is a mass of single Roses of an exquisite shade of pink.

SWEETBRIER ROSE. (*R. rubiginosa*.) An upright-growing bush, with numerous branches. Bright pink flowers are carried on mossy stems, and are followed by orange-red or scarlet hips. Foliage very fragrant.

HYBRID SWEETBRIERS. (*R. rubiginosa* hybrids.) These are crosses between the common Sweetbrier and various old-fashioned garden Roses. They are vigorous and perfectly hardy with sweet-scented foliage and single or semi-double fragrant flowers. They are fine for the shrubby border, for mass planting and for covering old walls.

Amy Robsart. Dark rose.

Flora McIvor. Blush-white.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful tint of soft copper or yellow.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of yellowish fawn; very sweet-scented and a good bloomer.

RED-LEAVED ROSE. (*R. rubrifolia*.) Flowers pink, borne in clusters.

RAMANAS or RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa*.) Sturdy bushes with dark, rich, leathery foliage that is oddly wrinkled. Large, fragrant, single and semi-double flowers are produced in abundance all summer, followed in the autumn by orange-red and scarlet seed-pods. One of our best Roses for shrubby and hedge planting.

WHITE RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa alba*.) White variety of the above.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSE. (*R. rugosa* hybrids.) This class of new fine Roses can be used in so many places that they are almost indispensable, having the foliage and growth and habits of the parent variety and beautiful large double or semi-double fragrant flowers in great abundance. Splendid for the shrubby border, for mass-planting, and for hedges.

Mme. Georges Bruant. Semi-double; white.

Nova Zembla. Very large and full; white.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Perfectly double; white.

Conrad F. Meyer. A magnificent Rose; flowers as perfectly formed as the best Hybrid Perpetual and of a beautiful silvery rose.

Comte d'Empresnil. Semi-double; light red.

Hansa. Large; double; red.

MOSS ROSES. (*R. gallica* hybrids.) These Old-World favorites with their lovely moss-covered buds are entirely hardy everywhere and are practically permanent, when once planted. Excellent for the flower-garden and for the shrubby border.

Blanche Moreau. Large and full; white.

Crested Moss. Dark red.

Elizabeth Rowe. Pink.

HARISON'S YELLOW ROSE. (*R. foetida* Harrisonii.) One of the finest pure deep yellow hardy Roses grown.

PRAIRIE ROSE. (*R. setigera*.) Flowers deep rose; seed-pods develop into bright red fruits which remain on the branches for a long time. The bush can be trained over arches or on trellises, much like a climbing Rose.



Moss Roses

Sambucus (Elders)

AMERICAN SWEET ELDER. (*Sambucus canadensis*.) A tall shrub, with jointed branches and handsome, compound foliage. Particularly strong and thrifty.

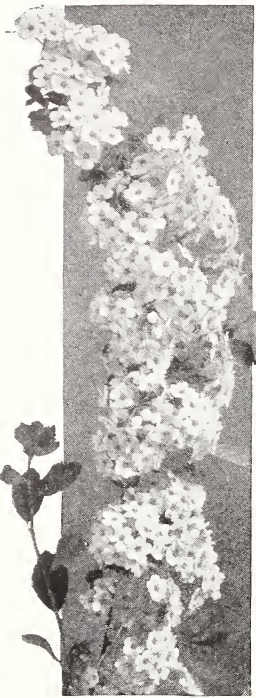
GOLDEN SWEET ELDER. (*S. canadensis aurea*.) A lower-growing variety of the European Elder, with luminous yellow foliage.

CUT-LEAVED SWEET ELDER. (*S. canadensis acutiloba*.) Fine shrub for massing. Flowers creamy; fruit black. Foliage deeply cut-leaved.

CUT-LEAVED BLACK ELDER. (*S. nigra laciniata*.) A very strong-growing, cut-leaved Elder, with black fruit and heavy dark green leaves.

SCARLET-BERRIED ELDER. (*S. pubescens*.) A free-growing, large shrub, with very attractive scarlet berries in the late summer. The leaves are velvety when young, turning smooth when older, and of a fresh green color.

RED-BERRIED ELDER. (*S. racemosa*.) A tall-growing Elder with fine clusters of red berries in late summer; good for screen planting.



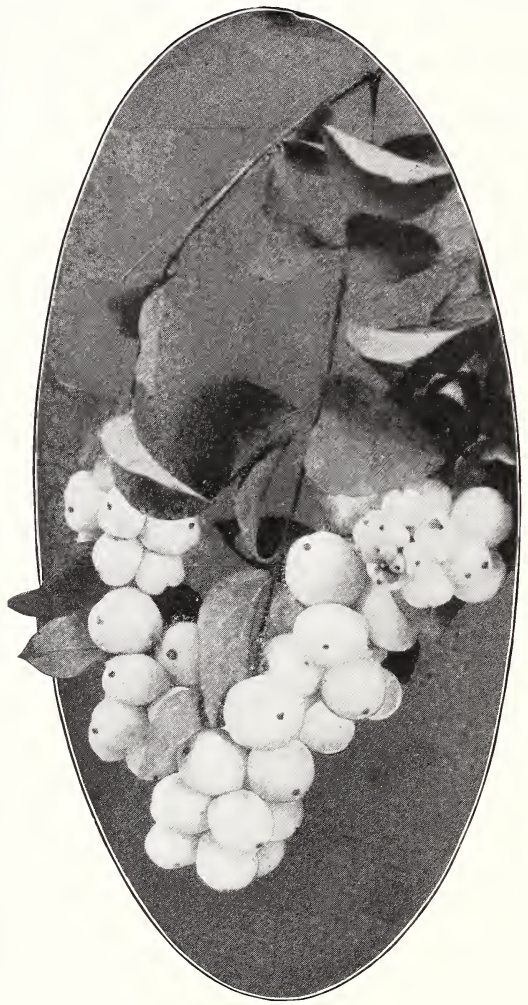
Single-flowered
Bridal Wreath

Spiræa · The Spireas

EVERBLOOMING SPIREA. (*Spirea arguta*.) A showy and free-growing bush, blossoming early in the spring; pure white flowers. Will thrive in the coldest climate. Makes a desirable blooming hedge.



Lilac



Snowberry

SPIRÆA, continued

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA. (*S. Bumalda*, Anthony Waterer.) A free-flowering, low-growing shrub, with upright branches. The rosy crimson flowers are borne in dense, flat-topped clusters all through the summer and well into autumn.

FROEBEL'S SPIREA. (*S. Bumalda Froebelii*.) A medium-sized shrub, with upright branches; flowers ranging in shade from light to deep pink, borne all summer in dense clusters.

SNOW GARLAND. (*S. Thunbergii*.) A graceful shrub, growing to medium height; the branches are slender with very fine, narrow, light green foliage, and covered with white flowers in May.

SINGLE-FLOWERED BRIDAL WREATH. (*S. Van Houttei*.) One of the finest Spireas. Grows to a good height, with many long, spreading branches clothed with handsome, dark green foliage. The entire bush is covered with dense clusters of exquisite white flowers, larger than others of the family.

Symphoricarpos · Snowberry

SNOWBERRY or WAXBERRY. (*Symphoricarpos albus*; *S. racemosus*.) A shrub of slender, graceful habit, growing to medium height. The flowers are followed by waxy white berries, borne so profusely as to bend down the branches with their weight.

CORAL BERRY. (*S. vulgaris*.) A low-growing-dense shrub. Its flowers are followed by red berries.



The hazy effect of the Tamarisk's feathery foliage is of great value

Syringa • The Lilacs

Among the shrubs in old gardens and dooryards the Lilac has always been the favorite beloved by all for the many sentiments and old associations woven about them. They are hardy and of easy culture, splendid for mass-planting, for specimens, and for hedges. Should be used so extensively in every garden that one would eagerly look forward to Lilac-time, the most glorious season in the spring and early summer garden.

ROUEN LILAC. (*Syringa chinensis*.) Arching branches, small leaves, and large loose clusters of deep lilac-colored flowers.

JAPAN TREE LILAC. (*S. japonica*.) A tall shrub, growing to a small tree, with dark glossy foliage and cream-colored odorless flowers in large panicles. It blooms a month later than the other Lilacs, prolonging Lilac-time in the garden into early summer.

HUNGARIAN LILAC. (*S. josikæa*.) A distinct Asiatic type, growing to a good-sized shrub with large, shining leaves and purple flowers in June.

HIMALAYAN LILAC. (*S. villosa*.) A species from the Himalayas, with bright green foliage and pinkish lilac flowers in May and June.

PURPLE LILAC. (*S. vulgaris*.) The well-beloved old garden Lilac that Walt Whitman sings about in his wonderful poem. Tall-growing with masses of dense panicles of purple, fragrant flowers in May.

WHITE LILAC. (*S. vulgaris alba*.) A white variety of the above; equally fine.

HYBRID LILACS

During late years our gardens have been wonderfully enriched by the many new and splendid Hybrid Lilacs, the beauty of which can only be appreciated by those who have seen them. The large, single flowers of some of the varieties are almost an inch in diameter; there are many double and semi-double varieties. The colors range from pure white, pink, pale azure-blue, lavender, deep bluish lavender, purple, to dark purplish red. All are fragrant and very prolific bloomers, commencing to flower when quite small bushes.

Abel Carrière. Double; bluish-lilac.

Alphonse Laval. Double; blue.

Charles X. Single; purplish red.

Congo. Single; red.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Single; white.

Jacques Calot. Single; pink.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double; white.

Mme. Lemoine. Double; white.

Marie Legraye. Single; white.

Mathieu de Dombasle. Double; mauve.

HYBRID LILACS, continued

Michael Buchner. Double; blue.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double; white.

Paul Heriot. Double; red.

President Grevy. Double; lilac.

Rubra de Marley. Single; purple.

Souvenir de L. Spaeth. Single; red.

Toussaint l'Ouverture. Dark crimson.

Virginalis alba. Single; white.

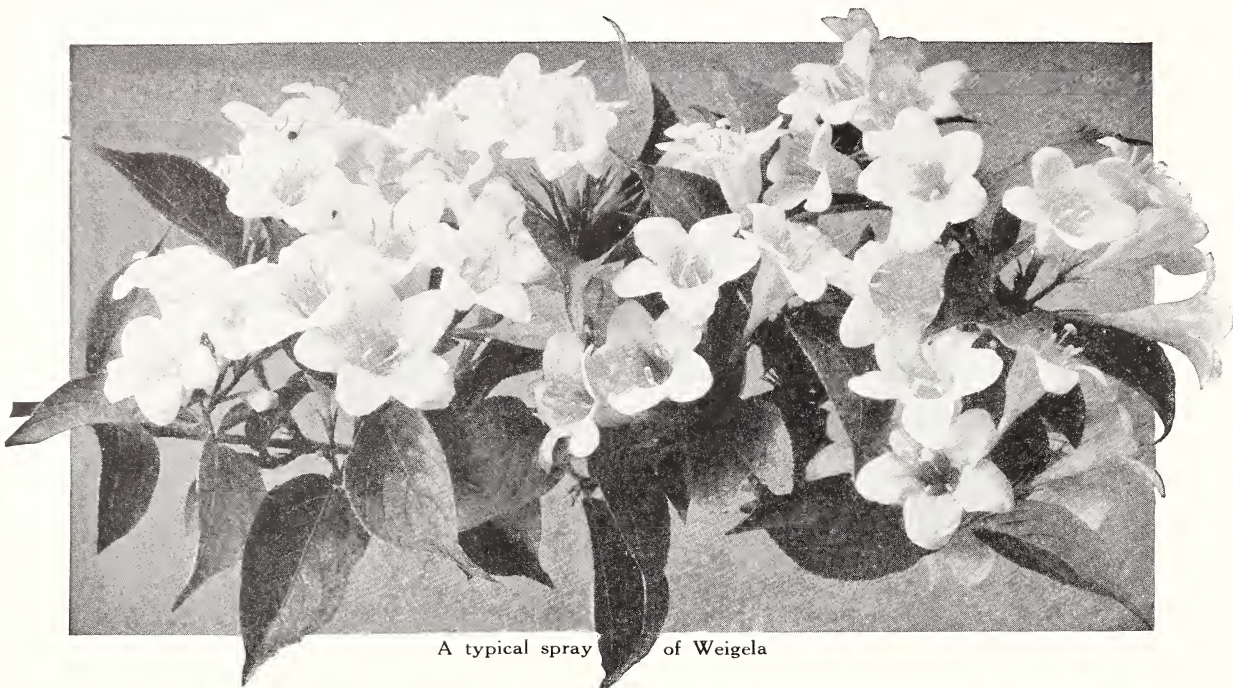
Tamarix • Tamarisk

AMUR TAMARISK. (*Tamarix amurensis*.) An upright-growing variety of the Kashgar Tamarisk, otherwise very similar and equally attractive.

KASHGAR TAMARISK. (*T. hispida æstivalis*.) An interesting shrub of medium height and drooping habit, with light bluish green feathery foliage, and small bright pink flowers borne in large clusters in June and July. Fine for the shrubbery border and waterside planting.



High Bush Cranberry



A typical spray of Weigela

Viburnum · The Viburnums

Ornamental hardy shrubs, which should be used extensively for screen and border planting. Most of them are large shrubs with white to pinkish white flowers in flat clusters followed by red, blue, or black berries. The foliage is very attractive and beautiful. They will grow in any soil, in sun or in partial shade.

ARROW-WOOD. (*Viburnum dentatum*.) A bushy, upright shrub, of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white flowers, borne in late spring, are followed by blue-black berries.

WAYFARING TREE. (*V. Lantana*.) A large shrub, with rather rough branches. Leaves heart-shaped and wrinkled; white flowers and bright berries.

VIBURNUM, continued

SHEEPBERRY. (*V. Lentago*.) A small tree or large shrub of dense growth. Leaves bronzy when young, glossy green in midsummer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. The flowers are creamy white, followed by clusters of dark blue berries.

BUSH CRANBERRY or **Pembina.** (*V. Opulus*.) A magnificent, large shrub of upright and spreading form. The small, white flowers, which appear in late spring or early summer, are followed by showy scarlet berries, which cling to the bush all winter.

DWARF BUSH CRANBERRY. (*V. Opulus nanum*.) A compact shrub, well adapted for edging beds, and a good substitute for the dwarf boxwood where that plant is not hardy.

SNOWBALL. (*V. Opulus sterile*.) A magnificent bush with upright branches and handsome foliage. In early summer its pure white flowers are borne in showy balls.

JAPANESE WAYFARING TREE. (*V. Sieboldii*.) High shrub, with rather heavy, spreading branches. The leaves are large, rich green, and glossy. The white flowers are followed by pink berries.

Weigela · The Weigelas

An important group, indispensable for ornamental planting, with masses of flowers in late spring and early summer. They are among the showiest shrubs for the border, also as specimen, and for mass planting. They are hardy strong growers, and thrive in almost any soil.

WHITE WEIGELA. (*W. candida*.) With pure white flowers.

RED-FLOWERED WEIGELA. (*W. Eva Rathke*.) Hardy and free-blooming; deep carmine, borne in large masses.

PINK-FLOWERED WEIGELA. (*W. Van Houttei*.) An extremely hardy shrub, with trumpet-shaped, carmine blossoms.

Zanthoxylum · Prickly Ash

AMERICAN PRICKLY ASH. (*Z. americana*.) A large shrub or small tree with prickly branches. Leaves compound. The hardiest species.



Fruit of Bush Cranberry or Pembina

ROSES

A garden without Roses is not a complete garden. Since time immemorial the Rose has played an important part in human life and has been a source of inspiration to artists and to poets and to all who love them. For garden lovers, who can give the more choice Hardy Perpetual and Hybrid Tea Roses the time and special care they require, nothing can be more fascinating than a good collection of time-tested Roses, which can be depended upon to be satisfactory, and the list given below we feel sure we can recommend.

However, there are many Rose-lovers who cannot give the time or care which the more delicate Roses require, and to them we recommend the many fine single, semi-double, and double, absolutely hardy Roses, which will be found in our Shrub List. These are indispensable for general planting and should be extensively used in all gardens.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Need little winter protection

WHITE

Clio
Frau Karl Druschki
Marchioness of Londonderry
Mme. Plantier

LIGHT RED

Alfred Colomb
Anna de Diesbach
Captain Hayward
John Hopper
Marshall P. Wilder

PINK

Baroness Rothschild
Magna Charta
Mme. Gabriel Luizet
Mrs. John Laing
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford
Paul Neyron

DARK RED

Fisher Holmes
Gen. Jacqueminot
Ulrich Brunner

YELLOW

Deutschland

Abundant-Blooming Roses

Need careful winter protection

WHITE

Clotilde Soupert
Coquette des Alpes
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria
Maman Cochet

PINK

Baby Dorothy Perkins
Killarney Pink
Maman Cochet (Pink)
Mme. Caroline Testout

LIGHT RED

Jonkheer J. L. Mock
Jules Margottin

DARK RED

Baby Rambler
Gruss an Teplitz
J. B. Clark
Richmond

YELLOW

Rayon d'Or



Frau Karl Druschki

Climbing Roses

These are as necessary to successful landscape arrangement as trees, evergreens, and flowers. They should be very extensively used about buildings for shade and color; for trellises to screen off unsightly places or buildings; for shady arbors, pergolas, and garden shelters or walls and fences; many varieties make fine ground-covers for banks and for rough and shady places. Most of them are fast-growing and require little attention except occasional training.

WHITE

Multiflora
Silver Moon
Trier
White Rambler
Wichuraiana

PINK

American Pillar
Dorothy Perkins
Farquhar (Pink)
Wm. C. Egan

DARK RED

Crimson Rambler
Rubin

YELLOW

Yellow Rambler

LIGHT RED

Rubiginosa
Setigera
Tausendschon

Requiring light winter protection

Climbing American Beauty. Crimson-red.
Climbing Gruss an Teplitz.
Gloire de Dijon. Very fine; double; yellow.



Dorothy Perkins



Berries of Bittersweet

VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta. (Silver Vine.) A hardy and vigorous climber, with glossy and heart-shaped foliage; the flowers are white, with dark purple anthers.

AKEBIA quinata. (Five-leaved Akebia.) A climbing vine from Japan, with five-parted foliage; will climb 12 to 15 feet in a season. In late spring or early summer bears a multitude of cup-shaped, rosy purple flowers of fine fragrance, which are followed by dark purple fruits.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) One of the best-known of our native vines, growing vigorously and soon covering large spaces.

A. quinquefolia Engelmannii. (Engelmann's Virginia Creeper.) A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, which in the fall turns to brilliant scarlet.

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchii. (Boston Ivy.) Climbs without support, by means of tendrils, and will soon transform a blank wall into a mass of bright, lovely green. The foliage changes to the most brilliant shades of red in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siph. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A curious, twining vine, which has large, heart-shaped leaves; the flowers are of a peculiar shape, yellowish green, and borne singly or in clusters of two or three. The vine will cover a porch or veranda in a very short time.

BIGNONIA radicans. (Trumpet Vine.) One of the handsomest climbing vines. The flowers are long and trumpet-shaped, in large, terminal clusters, orange-red inside, scarlet outside.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. (Japanese Bittersweet.) An extremely hardy vine, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in a season. The distinctive feature is its profusion of large, orange-colored berries, borne in great clusters; with the approach of cold weather these split open, revealing bright scarlet arils which surround the seed. The plant is thoroughly hardy and grows to perfection in all parts of the West.

Celastrus scandens. (American Bittersweet.)

CLEMATIS paniculata. (Virgin's Bower.) One of the finest plants ever brought from Japan. A mass of fragrant white flowers fairly cover the upper parts of the vine with a great sheet of bloom in late summer.

EUONYMUS radicans. (Climbing Euonymus.) A native of Japan, usually grown as a trailing shrub, but will climb by means of aerial rootlets to 20 feet or more. It is very hardy, in fact, it is evergreen except in the extreme North.

LONICERA japonica Halliana. (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.) The very finest of all the Honeysuckles from Japan. Nearly an evergreen in its habit, dropping its foliage only when the new spring growth is starting.

L. sempervirens. (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.) Will grow 10 to 15 feet in a season. The flowers are about 2 inches long, brilliant scarlet. A fine vine for porches as it holds its foliage almost all winter.

LYCIUM chinense. See Shrubs, page 21.

VITIS Labrusca. (Fox Grape.) A picturesque vine of strong, vigorous growth. The leaves are large, thick, and a rich green above, with a rough, felt-like down on the under side. Thoroughly hardy.

WISTERIA sinensis. (Chinese Wisteria.) A free-flowering, hardy, ornamental vine. The flowers are borne in long, drooping clusters in spring, sometimes a foot or more in length. Our stock consists of fine, thrifty plants, sure to bloom the first year after planting. Lavender-blue or White.



Chinese Wisteria

ORNAMENTAL HARDY GRASSES

ELYMUS glaucus. (Blue Lyme Grass.) A handsome grass with narrow silver foliage; good for the border and with shrubbery. 4 ft.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. (Hardy Pampas Grass.) Forms large clumps of long, narrow leaves, from which rise tall spikes of Pampas-like plumes; fine as specimen. Will grow almost anywhere. Makes an excellent screen. In the fall the plumes may be cut and used for indoor decoration. 7 ft.

EULALIA japonica. (Japanese Pampas Grass.) Graceful, long, narrow leaves. 4 ft.

E. japonica zebrina. A variety of the Japanese Pampas Grass with banded leaves.

E. japonica gracillima. Another variety of the Japanese Pampas Grass with much narrower leaves. 2 to 3 ft.

PHALARIS arundinacea. (Ribbon Grass.) An old-time favorite white and gray-green grass. 4 ft.

GROUND-COVERS

The importance of low-growing plants in certain situations has never been sufficiently emphasized. Shrubs which bear most of their foliage upon the upper part of the limbs should have the bare trunks concealed by cover plants or low-growing shrubs; most shrubs in clusters would be much improved by liberal plantings of Japanese Spurge, Euonymus, or Periwinkle between them. Cover-plants not only keep down weeds and inaccessible grass, but supply a unique beauty of their own. With them you can change unattractive slopes and hills into spots of positive charm. All of the plants in our list will succeed whether planted in sun or shade.

EUONYMUS radicans. (Japanese Climbing Euonymus.) A fine evergreen creeping plant with small, attractive, dark green leaves. Rather slow-growing, but hardy and splendid for covering low stone walls and banks and for rock-gardens.

CONVALLARIA majalis. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Very useful as a ground-cover for shady places under trees and in the woodland. One of our most beautiful and fragrant spring flowers; should be extensively used where they can be allowed to spread.

LONICERA Halliana. (Japan Honeysuckle.) This hardy climber is very useful as a ground-cover in shaded locations and for covering banks and rough places. The foliage is almost evergreen and of fine color. Flowers white to yellow; very fragrant. The growth is quite rapid.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. (Japanese Spurge.) As a ground-cover where grass will not grow, this trailing evergreen plant is invaluable. It has bright green, glossy foliage and small spikes of white flowers in May and June. It thrives in ordinary garden soil in sun or in shade.

PHLOX subulata. (Moss Pink.) A creeping variety of Phlox with evergreen, moss-like foliage in spring-time completely hidden in bloom—white, rose, or purple. This plant makes an excellent ground-cover for banks and for rough places.

VINCA minor. (Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle.) This old-time favorite is extensively used for covering the ground under shrubs and trees. It has dark, evergreen, myrtle-like leaves and charming blue flowers in spring.



Japan Honeysuckle



The ideal garden of perennials takes advantage of every natural beauty of the location

PERENNIAL FLOWERS

To all lovers of flowers—and who is not—the hardy perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they reappear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.

In order to have a continuous luxuriant succession of flowers in the border from early spring to late fall, one should use freely various kinds of bulbs, like Crocus, Narcissi, Daffodils, Tulips, Lilies, and the like, and some of our time-honored annuals, like Pansies, Mignonette, Asters, Marigolds, Zinnias, Stocks, Petunias, etc. But the hardy perennials are the backbone and mainstay of the flower-garden, and should be extensively used in the general landscape effect and in the wild garden.



Planting of Columbine

Perennial Flowers for the Spring Garden

ACHILLEA Millefolium. *Milfoil or Yarrow.* Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting and for rockeries; the taller as border plants.

A. Millefolium, Boule de Neige. Full, perfect flowers. White. June. 6–12 in.

AJUGA reptans. *Bugle-weed.* Useful plant for the rockery and for ground-cover, especially in shady places, as under trees. Blue. May, June. 3–4 in.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum. *Golden Tuft.* Fine for rockery and border. Yellow. May. 6–8 in.

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. *Alkanet.* For mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. June. 4–5 ft.

ANEMONE pulsatilla. *Pasque Flower.* Lilac. April, May. 1 ft.

AQUILEGIA. *Columbine.* Old garden favorites; few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands and shady corners where most plants cannot grow.

A. canadensis. The dainty wild Columbine of our own woods. Red. June. 2 ft.

A. Haylodgensis grandiflora. White. June. 2 ft.

A. Hybrids, Long-spurred. Many colors. June. 2 ft.

A. cærulea. *Rocky Mountain Columbine.* Blue. April–June. 1 ft.

A. chrysantha. *Golden Columbine.* May, June. 3 ft.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued

ARABIS alpina. *Rock Cress.* One of the most desirable early spring-flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet. White. April. 6-12 in.

ARMERIA. *Sea-Pink.* Attractive dwarf plants, forming evergreen tufts from which innumerable flowers appear all summer. Fine for border and rockery.

A. formosa alba. White. May, June. 6-8 in.

A. formosa rosea. Rose. May, June. 6-8 in.

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. *Old Woman.* Useful plant for the border and in the shrubbery. The foliage is very ornamental—silver grey. May, June. 1-1½ ft.

ASTER alpinus. *Hardy Perennial Aster.* This is a very desirable plant for the border, also for the wild garden. The leaves form a rosette from which arise the stems bearing the attractive flowers in the spring. Blush purple. May, June. 6 to 10 in.

ASTILBE. *Spirea or Goat's Beard.* The Astilbes make handsome plants and are naturally suited for a moist half-shady situation, although grown successfully in any rich garden border. Fine for mass effect.

A. japonica, Queen Alexandra. Pink. June. 2-3 ft.

A. japonica, Queen of Holland. White. June. 2-3 ft.

BAPTISIA australis. *False Indigo.* Suitable for the border or wild garden. Pea-shaped dark blue flowers. June. 2-3 ft.

CAMPANULA Medium. *Canterbury Bell.* This and the following are two of the most popular and attractive of the Campanulas or Bellflowers. These two are hardy biennials and easily propagated. They like good rich soil and do best in half shaded places. Blue, white, pink, and lavender. June. 2 ft.

C. Medium calycanthema. *Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell.*

CERASTIUM tomentosum. *Snow-in-Summer.* A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage, fine for covering dry sunny spots and for rockery work. White. June. 6 in.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. *Shasta Daisy.* Very free-flowering; in bloom all summer and fall; large, pure white flower. June. 2 ft.

C. roseum hybridum. *Daisy.* Fine old-fashioned flower; grows in any good garden soil, well drained, and in full sunshine. Excellent for cutting. Red, pink, and white. June. 2 ft.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-Valley.* One of the most charming of all spring flowers, splendid for shady places, completely covers the ground. Indispensable in any garden. White. April, May. 6 to 8 in.



Tickseed

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Very popular plant with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting. Hardy and succeeds everywhere. Yellow. May, June. 2-3 ft.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspurs.* Grand and stately plants. Their tall spires of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed, in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D. belladonna. *Sky-blue.* June. 2-3 ft.

D., Gold Medal. Hybrid. All shades of blue. June 2-4 ft.

D. formosum. Dark blue. June. 1-3 ft.

D. chinense. Finely cut foliage. White to blue. June. 1-3 ft.

DIANTHUS. *Garden Pink.* Old-time garden favorites, free flowering and hardy; splendid for the border and for cutting.

D. barbatus. *Sweet William.* White to red. May, June. 1-2 ft.

D., Newport Pink. Salmon. May, June. 1-2 ft.

D. plumarius. *Scotch Pink.* Old favorite, sweet-scented flowers, single or semi-double; excellent for border or rock-garden. White, pink. May, June. 8-10 in.

DICENTRA spectabilis. *Bleeding Heart.* An old-fashioned garden favorite; its long racemes of heart-shaped flowers are always attractive; does well in shady places. Pink. May, June. 2-3 ft.

DICTAMNUS. *Gas Plant.* A very showy border perennial with fragrant foliage and spikes of curious flowers, giving off, on warm sultry evenings, a fragrant volatile oil which ignites when a match is applied to the stem directly under the head of the flowers. Likes a heavy soil and a sunny position.

D. albus. White. June. 3 ft.

D. rubra. Red. June. 3 ft.

FILIPENDULA Ulmaria. *Meadowsweet.* Fine border plants with good foliage and feathery plumes of flowers. They like moisture and a semi-shaded situation, in rich soil. Cream. June. 3-4 ft.



Hardy Perennial Asters

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN. continued



Orange Lily

GEUM coccineum. *Avens.* Attractive for the border or rockery. Red. May, June. 1 ft.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Yellow Day Lily.* All the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The tall graceful grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers effectively. They are perfectly hardy and thrive in almost any location, but best in partial shade.

H. flava. *Lemon Lily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. May, June. 2½ ft.

H. Thunbergii. *Lemon Lily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. June. 3 ft.

H. fulva Kwanso. *Orange Lily.* Double. Orange. June. 2-3 ft.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute red flowers. June. 1 ft.

IBERIS sempervirens. *Hardy Candytuft.* Most desirable dwarf plants with evergreen foliage which is completely covered with dense heads of white flowers in spring. April-June. 6-8 in.

Iris

Who can describe adequately the delicate beauty of the Iris, its marvelous structure, its wonderful colors—white, cream, gold, blue, lavender, purple, and an endless interblending of these colors? Iris-time is like a grand procession, beginning with the dwarf varieties in April and May, then the Germanica family and the Sibiricas in June, and at last, in July, the wonderful Japanese Iris, and the pageant is at an end.

In arranging the Iris garden much depends on the taste of the owner. Along walks and drives, in the flower-border, edging the shrubbery, near the water-side, and also in the rock-garden, one can almost always find ideal spots for Iris plantings. Dwarf varieties, the Spuria variety, and the Siberian and Japanese Iris thrive best in moist or wet ground; the other varieties prefer a dry, sunny location with good winter drainage.

I. cristata. *Dwarf Iris.* Blue. May. 3-6 in.

Iris pumila atrovioleacea. Dwarf. Purple. April, May. 3-6 in.

I. pumila cærulea. Blue. April, May. 3-6 in.

I. pumila lutea. Dwarf. Cream yellow. April, May. 3-6 in.

I. pumila hybrida Schneekuppe. Dwarf. White. April, May. 3-6 ft.

I. germanica. May, June. 1½-2 ft.

Mrs. Darwin. Pure white; falls slightly reticulated; violet at base.

Florentina. Creamy white flushed with lavender.

Gracchus. Falls crimson, reticulated white.

Mars. Yellow, with purple markings.

Lorelei. Standards light yellow; falls ultramarine blue; border cream.

Sans Souci. Yellow, flushed violet.

Black Prince. Deep purplish blue.

Venus. Purple.

Purple Queen. Deep purple.

Hector. Standards yellow; falls velvety purplish black.

Pallida Dalmatica. Standards fine lavender; falls clear deep lavender; superb.

Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue.

Fairy Queen. White striped blue.

Penelope. Blue.

Celeste. Pale azure-blue.

Queen of May. Pink.

Her Majesty. Standards lovely rose-pink; falls bright crimson, tinged a darker shade.

I. sibirica orientalis. Blue.

I., Snow Queen. White.

I. spuria, Monspur. Fine violet-blue. 4 ft.

I. ochroleuca. *Gold-banded Iris.* Ivory-white, with orange-yellow blotch at base of falls. 5 ft.

I., Mrs. A. W. Tait. Soft porcelain-blue. 3 ft.

I. aurea. Deep golden yellow. 4 ft.



Iris pumila

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued



Blazing Star

LIATRIS pycnostachya. *Blazing Star.* Striking for the hardy border, with tall rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers. Succeeds in any position. June. 3-5 ft.

LILIUM candidum. *Madonna Lily.* A very beautiful Lily of easy cultivation, thriving in almost any soil and location. June, July. White. 2-4 ft.

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Sea Lavender.* Graceful for the border or rockery; from a rosette of large leathery leaves rise stems with large spreading panicles of small everlasting flowers which keep well for winter decoration when dried. Blue. June. 2 ft.

LINUM perenne. *Blue Flax.* A desirable plant for the border or rockery, having graceful foliage and large blue flowers all summer. June. 1-2 ft.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. *Lupine.* Effective plants, producing large spikes of flowers; fine for the border. Blue, white, and rose. May, June. 3 ft.

LYCHNIS. All the *Lychnis* are of the easiest culture, thriving in any soil and are very effective in the border.

L. chalcidonica. *Maltese Cross.* Orange-scarlet. June. 2-3 ft.

L. Haageana. *Shaggy Lychnis.* Large individual flowers in the clusters. Orange-scarlet. May, June. 1 ft.

L. Flos-Jovis. *Jupiter's Flower.* Gray foliage. Crimson. June. 1-1½ ft.

MENTHA spicata. *Spearmint.* Purple. June. 1-2 ft.

MYOSOTIS palustris. *Forget-me-not.* Ancient garden favorite, fine for border and rock-garden; also wet places; should be in every garden. Blue. May. 6-10 in.

ÆNOTHERA missouriensis. *Evening Primrose.* Elegant for sunny positions in the border, or the rockery, blooming all summer. Yellow. June. 1 ft.

Æ. fruticosa. *Sundrop.* A bushy, red-stemmed variety; good for border or wild garden. Yellow. June, July. 1-2 ft.

PAPAVER nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Plant of neat habits, forming tufts of bright green, fern-like foliage from which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender, leafless stems, each with a charming cup-shaped flower. White, yellow, and orange. May, June. 8-12 in.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* For dazzling splendor of color, the Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the permanent features of the garden, thriving in any garden soil. Best transplanted during August and September. If the flowers are cut in the early morning or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. June, 2½-3½ ft.

P., Goliath. Scarlet.

P., Mrs. Perry. Orange-apricot.

P., Princess Victoria Louise. Salmon-rose.

P., Perry's White. White.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plants for the border and for the rock-garden.

P. barbatus Torreyi. Scarlet. June. 3-4 ft.

P. lævigatus Digitalis. White, purple. June. 2-3 ft.

PEONIES. Everyone loves the Peony. It is found in every garden, from that of the simplest cottage of a laborer to that of the mansion of a millionaire. Like a true aristocrat, it makes itself at home everywhere. It may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location—in the flower-border, in masses near drives and walks—thriving everywhere in ordinary good garden soil, either in open sun or in light shade. (See Peony Section.)

PHLOX suffruticosa. *Hardy Early Phlox.* These form a distinct class and begin to flower in June. They have fine foliage of smooth, shining green.

P., Miss Lingard. White. June. 2 ft.

P., Magnificence. Rose. June. 2 ft.

P. subulata. *Moss or Mountain Pink.* A creeping variety with moss-like evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden by its flowers in blooming-time. Fine for borders, ground-covers, and rock-gardens.

P. atropurpurea. Purple. April-June. 6-8 in.

P. Nelsonii. White. April-June. 6-8 in.

P. rosea. Rose. April-June. 6-8 in.



Oriental Poppies

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SPRING GARDEN, continued



Globe Flower

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Japanese Bellflower.* Related to the campanulas, forming branching bushes producing attractive flowers all summer. These plants deserve a place in every garden. White to blue. June. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2½ ft.

RANUNCULUS repens fl.-pl. A pretty double-flowered Buttercup. Yellow. May, June. 1-1½ ft.

SALVIA pratensis. *Meadow Sage.* Showy spikes of intense dark blue flowers; fine for the border. June. 2 ft.

THALICTRUM Cornuti. *Feathered Columbine.* Very graceful plants with finely cut foliage; splendid for the flower border and wild garden. White. May, June. 2-3 ft.

TROLLIUS europæus. *Globe Flower.* A beautiful and showy border plant, which should be extensively used. It thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady moist situations it is at its best. The foliage is graceful and it is a profuse bloomer. Orange-yellow. May, June. 1-2 ft.

TUNICA Saxifraga plena. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer. Good for the border and for the rock-garden. June. 6-8 in.

VALERIANA officinalis. *Garden Heliotrope.* Fine plant for the border, producing showy heads of pink flowers deliciously fragrant. June. 3-4 ft.

VERONICA spicata. *Speedwell.* An elegant border plant, producing masses of long spikes of bright blue flowers. June. 2-3 ft.

VIOLA, cucullata. *Common Violet.* Violet. May. 4-6 in.

VIOLET, Double Russian. Fine, large, double, deep purple flowers; very fragrant. Perfectly hardy out-of-doors. May. 4-6 in.

YUCCA filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Very fine evergreen plant; broad sword-like foliage and tall spikes of white bell-shape flowers; fine with evergreens, in the flower border, and in groups on banks, and in rock-gardens. June. 4-6 ft.

Perennial Flowers for the Summer Garden

ACHILLEA. *Milfoil.* Plants suitable for dry, sunny places, for the border, and for the rock-garden.

A. Millefolium. *Milfoil.* White. June-Aug. 6-12 in.

A. Millefolium roseum. *Rosy Milfoil.* Pink. July, Aug. 1-1½ ft.

ALTHÆA rosea. *Hollyhocks.* These stately plants belong in every garden, in the hardy border, in groups with shrubbery, or at walls and fences. Flowers single or double. White, yellow, pink, and red. June, July. 4-8 ft.

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. *Alkanet.* For mass effect of brilliant blue, the Anchusa cannot be surpassed. June-Aug. 4-5 ft.

ANEMONE pennsylvanica. *Windflower.* White. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Golden Marguerite.* Handsome finely cut foliage and flowers produced all summer; succeeds anywhere. Yellow. July, Aug. 1½ ft.

AQUILEGIA. *Columbine.* These are old garden favorites and few plants look better or thrive so well in woodlands or in shady covers where most plants cannot grow.

A. cærulea. *Rocky Mountain Columbine.* Blue. June, July. 1 ft.

A. chrysantha. *Long-spurred Columbine.* Yellow. June-Aug. 3 ft.

ARMERIA formosa rosea. This and the following are attractive dwarf plants forming evergreen tufts from which innumerable flowers appear all summer. Fine for border or rock-garden. Rose. June-Aug. 6-8 in.

A. formosa alba. White. June-Aug. 6-8 in.



Windflower



A properly planned perennial border will furnish a wealth of bloom all summer

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. *Old Woman.* Useful plant for the border and in the shrubbery; the foliage is very ornamental—silver-gray. June-Aug. 1-1½ ft.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. *Silk Weed.* Very attractive for the border or the wild garden. Orange. June, July. 2-3 ft.

ASTILBE. *Spirea* or *Goat's Beard.* The Astilbes make handsome plants and are naturally suited for a moist, half-shady situation, although grown successfully in any rich garden border. Fine for mass effect.

A. japonica, Queen Alexandra. Pink. June, July. 2-3 ft.

A. japonica, Queen of Holland. White. June, July. 2-3 ft.

BAPTISIA australis. *False Indigo.* Suitable for the border or the wild garden. Pea-shaped dark blue flowers. June, July. 2-3 ft.

BOCCONIA cordata. *Plume Poppy.* Plants with handsome foliage, somewhat resembling the blood-root, with plumes of pinkish white flowers. Fine for producing striking effects in the shrubbery or in the border. August. 4-6 ft.

BOLTONIA latisquama. *False Chamomile.* Large, single aster-like pink flowers, completely covering the plants; very effective in the border, or in masses with shrubbery. August. 4-6 ft.

CALLIRHOE involucrata. *Poppy Mallow.* Very attractive for border; free bloomer. Crimson. June-Aug. 8-12 in.

CAMPANULA carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower.* This and the one following are pretty dwarf plants with bell-shaped flowers all summer; fine for the border or the wild garden. Blue. July-Aug. 9 in.

C. carpatica alba. *White Carpathian Bellflower.* July-Aug. 9 in.

C. persicifolia. *Peach Bells.* A very valuable perennial with handsome spikes of bell-shaped flowers. White to blue. July, Aug. 3 ft.

CENTAUREA. Plants of easy culture, delighting in open, sunny places and producing a wealth of bloom; fine for the border; good for cutting.

C. macrocephala. *Hardheads.* Thistle-like flowers. Yellow. June. 3 ft.

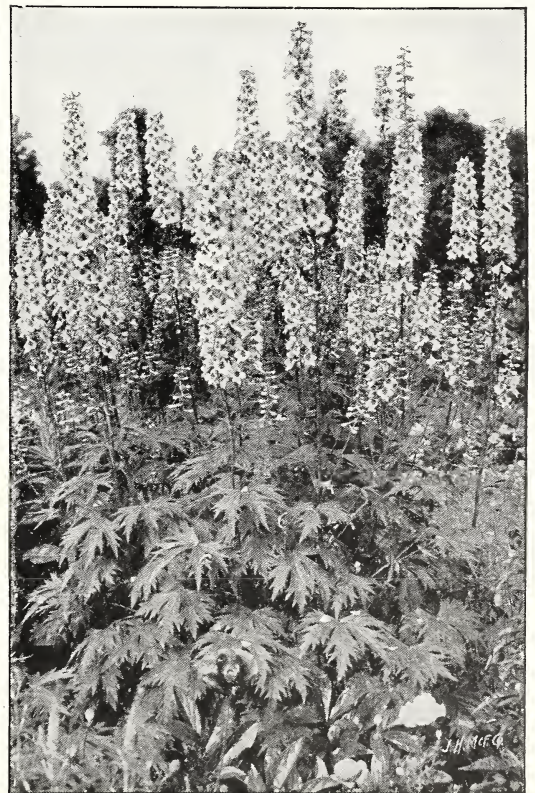
C. montana. *Perennial Cornflower.* Blue. June. 1-2 ft.

CHRYSANthemum maximum. *Sbasta Daisy.* Very free-flowering—in bloom all summer and fall; large, pure white flowers. June-Aug. 2 ft.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Very popular plant, with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting. Hardy and succeeds everywhere. Yellow. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspurs.* Grand and stately plants; their tall spires of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed—in the perennial border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives—they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D. belladonna. Sky-blue. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.



Larkspur

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued

Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids. All shades of blue. June-Aug. 2-4 ft.

D. formosum. Dark blue. June-Aug. 1-3 ft.

D. chinensis. Finely cut foliage. White to blue. June-Aug. 1-3 ft.

DIANTHUS atrococcineus. Flowers in large heads, similar to Sweet Williams. Dark red. July. 1-2 ft.

DIGITALIS. *Foxglove.* Old-time favorites; fine stately plants which should be in every garden, succeeding under almost all conditions. They are excellent for the flower border or in masses with shrubbery and in the wild garden.

D. ambigua. Yellow. June, July. 2-3 ft.

D. purpurea gloxiniflora. The finest variety. White, rose, and purple. June, July. 2-3 ft.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. *Sea Holly.* The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts, finely cut spiny foliage, and thistle-like heads of a beautiful steel-blue. Decorative in the hardy border. June. 2-3 ft.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. *Blue Snakeroot.* Strong-growing useful plants for the border and for the wild garden. Blue. August. 1½-2 ft.

FILIPENDULA Ulmaria. Fine border plants, with good foliage and feathery plumes of fragrant flowers. Require moisture and thrive best in rich soil on a semi-shaded position. Cream. June, July. 3 ft.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. *Blanket Flower.* Very satisfactory plants, blooming all summer and producing a fine effect in the border; they are good for cutting. Crimson, and yellow. July-Aug. 2 ft.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* This plant is indispensable in the flower-garden or the border, producing cloud-like masses of minute white flowers. July-Aug. 2-3 ft.



Crimson Eye Mallow

HELENIUM. *Sneezewort.* Handsome plants, allied to the Sunflower; of easy culture, forming dense masses of bloom; good for border or wild garden.

H., Riverton Beauty. Yellow. August. 4-5 ft.

H. Hoopesii. Bronze. August. 4-5 ft.

HELIANTHUS mollis. *Hardy Sunflower.* Large, single flowers and downy white foliage. Fine in masses against shrubbery or in the wild garden. Lemon-yellow. July-Aug. 4-5 ft.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. *Orange Sunflower.* Perpetual bloomer; fine for cutting. Orange-yellow. July, Aug. 3 ft.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Yellow Day Lily.* All the varieties of Hemerocallis are desirable and beautiful. The tall, graceful, grass-like foliage is very handsome and sets off the charming lily-like flowers effectively. They are perfectly hardy, thriving in almost any location, but best in partial shade.

H. flava. *Lemon Lily.* Sweet-scented. Yellow. June. 2½ ft.

H. Thunbergii. Yellow. June, July. 3 ft.

H. fulva Kwanso. *Orange Lily.* Orange. June. 1-2 ft.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth; forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring the slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute flowers. Red. June-Aug. 1 ft.

HESPERIS matronalis. *Sweet Rocket.* Old-fashioned garden favorites with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers. Excellent for the border among shrubbery and in shady places. White, lilac, and purple. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow.* Very showy plants for any position, but succeed especially well in damp places. Large, single flowers during the entire summer.

H. militaris. *Rose Mallow.* Rose. August. 4-6 ft.

H. Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. White. August. 3-5 ft.

HOSTA (Funkia). *Plantain Lily.* These plants are perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation, especially in damp, partially shaded places. They are fine for the border, with shrubbery, and in the wild garden.

H. lancifolia. Long, narrow leaves; slender spikes of flowers. Purple. July, Aug. 1½-2 ft.

H. subcordata grandiflora. *White Day Lily.* Broad, pale green foliage; spikes of large flowers, fine for cutting. White. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.



Foxglove

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued



Japan Iris

IRIS lœvigata (Kaempferi). *Japan Iris.* A magnificent plant; should be in every garden. They will grow to perfection in any good rich garden soil and like plenty of moisture in the summer; perfectly hardy. Mixed colors. July. 2-3 ft.

LATHYRUS. *Hardy Everlasting Pea.* A very desirable hardy climbing plant with dense clusters of large, pea-shaped flowers. Good for covering terraces and rough places.

L. latifolius albus. White. July, Aug. 8-10 ft.

L. latifolius roseus. Rose. July, Aug. 8-10 ft.

LAVANDULA vera. Ancient garden favorite; very fragrant; fine for the border or in masses with shrubbery. Lavender. July, Aug. 2 ft.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. *Blazing Star.* Striking for the hardy border, with tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers. Succeeds in any position. June-Aug. 3-5 ft.

LILIUM candidum. *Madonna Lily.* A very beautiful Lily of easy cultivation, thriving in almost any soil and location. White. June, July. 2-4 ft.

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Sea Lavender.* Graceful for the border or for the rock-garden; from a rosette of large leathery leaves rise stems with large spreading panicles of small everlasting flowers. Keeps well when dried for winter decoration. Blue. June-Aug. 2 ft.

LYCHNIS Haageana. *Shaggy Maltese Cross.* Very showy brilliant flowers. Orange-scarlet. June-Aug. 1 ft.

LYTHRUM Salicaria roseum superbum. *Rosy Loose-strife.* Strong-growing plants with long spikes of flowers all summer. Rose. July. 3-4 ft.

MENTHA spicata. *Spearmint.* Purple. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

ENOTHERA fruticosa. *Sundrop.* A bushy, red-stemmed variety, good for border or wild garden. Yellow. June, July. 1-2 ft.

E. missouriensis. *Evening Primrose.* Elegant for sunny positions in the border or the rockery, blooming all summer. Yellow. June-Aug. 1 ft.

PAPAVER nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Plant of neat habits, forming tufts of bright green, fern-like foliage from which spring throughout the entire season a profusion of slender leafless stems, each with a charming cup-shaped flower. White, yellow, and orange. June-Aug. 8-12 in.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plants for the border and for the rock-garden.

P. Torreyi. Pink to red. June-Aug. 3-4 ft.

P. lœvigatus Digitalis. White. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

P. ovatus. Blue. July, Aug. 2 ft.

PEONIES. See Peony Section.

PHLOX suffruticosa. *Hardy Early Phlox.* These form a distinct class and begin to flower in June; they have fine foliage of smooth shining green.

Miss Lingard. White. July. 2 ft.

Magnificence. Rose. July. 2 ft.

P. paniculata. These Hardy Phlox are indispensable for brilliant strong color effects during the late summer and early fall. They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effect, or in groups in the hardy border. They do best in rich garden soil and plenty of moisture during the summer.

White Queen. Pure white.

Von Lassburg. Pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, crimson eye.

Hermine. White.

Ornament. Clear rose, darker center.

Diplomat. Pink.

Miss Stevenson. Pink.

Prof. Schliemann. Pink.

Rijnstroom. Carmine-rose.

Lumineaux. Soft rose, carmine center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Artabon. Red.

Henry Marcell. Deep red.

Eclairer. Bright rose, and carmine.

LeMahdi. Violet.

B. Comte. Deep violet.

Lord Raleigh. Purple, and bluish purple.



Hardy Phlox

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE SUMMER GARDEN, continued



Golden Glow

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. *False Dragonhead.* Forms large clumps bearing long spikes of flowers tubular in form. Rose. August. 3-4 ft.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Japanese Bellflower.* Related to the Campanulas, forming branching bushes producing their attractive flowers all summer; this plant deserves a place in every garden. White to blue. June-Aug. 1½-2½ ft.

Perennial Flowers for the Autumn Garden

ACONITUM. *Monk's-hood.* Summer- and late autumn-flowering plants with long spikes of hood-shaped flowers thriving in sun or shade.

A., Sparks' variety. Dark blue. Aug., Sept. 5-6 ft.

A. Wilsonii. Pale blue. Aug., Sept. 5-6 ft.

A. Fischeri. Dark blue. Sept. 1½ ft.

ANEMONE pennsylvanica. *Windflower.* Our native Windflower, producing large white flowers in great profusion. Succeeds in sun or shade. White. Aug., Sept. 1-2 ft.

A. japonica. *Japanese Windflower.* These lovely plants are among the most attractive and useful we have for fall blooming. They have few equals for the flower border along shrubbery or in the wild garden. They thrive best in deep, moist loam, in semi-shade protected from afternoon sun. The flowers are fine for cutting.

Whirlwind. Semi-double. White. Sept.-Nov. 3-4 ft.

Queen Charlotte. Semi-double. Soft pink. Sept.-Nov. 3-4 ft.

Rosea superba. Silvery rose. Sept.-Nov. 3-4 ft.

Rubra. Rose-red. Sept.-Nov. 3-4 ft.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. *Golden Marguerite.* Handsome, finely cut foliage; flowers produced all summer and fall. Succeeds everywhere. Yellow. Aug.-Nov. 1½ ft.

RANUNCULUS repens fl.-pl. A pretty double-flowering Buttercup. Yellow. June-Aug. 1-1½ ft.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. *Golden Glow.* A popular hardy plant with masses of double flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia. Yellow. August. 5-6 ft.

R. Newmannii. Perennial form of the Black-eyed Susan; good for the border or the wild garden; blooms all summer. Orange. July, Aug. 2-3 ft.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. *Meadow Sage.* A Rocky Mountain variety with slender spikes of pale blue flowers all summer; excellent for the border and wild garden. Blue to white. August. 2-3 ft.

S. pratensis. *Meadow Sage.* Showy spikes of intense dark blue flowers; fine for the border. June, July. 2 ft.

SEDUM spectabile. *Brilliant Stonecrop.* Broad, light green foliage; large heads of showy rose-colored flowers. August. 1½ ft.

STOKESIA cyanea alba. *White Cornflower Aster.* Very free bloomers and of easy culture. White. July-Oct. 1½ ft.

THALICTRUM Cornuti. *Feathered Columbine.* Very graceful plants with finely cut foliage; good for the border and wild garden. White. June, July. 2-3 ft.

TROLLIUS europæus. *Globe Flower.* A beautiful and showy border plant which should be extensively used. It thrives in sunny places, but in half-shady, moist situations it is at its best. The foliage is graceful and it is a prolific bloomer. Orange. June-Aug. 1-2 ft.

TUNICA Saxifraga plena. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers produced all summer; good for the border and the rock-garden. June, July. 6-8 in.

VERONICA incana. *Speedwell.* Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers; good border plant and for the wild garden. July, Aug. 1 ft.

V. spicata. *Speedwell.* An elegant border plant producing masses of long spikes of bright blue flowers. June-Aug. 2-3 ft.

YUCCA filamentosa. *Adam's Needle.* Very fine evergreen plant; broad swordlike foliage and tall spires of flowers; fine with evergreens, in the flower border, in groups on banks, and in the rock-garden. June, July. 4-6 ft.

ARMERIA formosa rosea. This and the following are attractive dwarf plants, forming evergreen tufts from which innumerable flowers appear all summer. Fine for border or rock-gardens. Rose. Aug.-Nov. 6-8 in.

A. formosa alba. White. Aug.-Nov. 6-8 in.

ARTEMISIA Stelleriana. *Old Woman.* Useful plant for the border and in the shrubbery; the foliage is very ornamental. Silver gray. Aug.-Nov. 1-1½ ft.

HARDY ASTERS. For splendid fall effect the chief motive in the color scheme is our native Aster, with its many varieties ranging in color from white to deep purple in sizes of bloom from the tiny Starworts to the large, almost daisy-like flowers of the New England Aster, all of them, however, densely covered with masses of bloom. They are of the easiest culture succeeding in almost any soil or situation.

A. tataricus. Bluish violet. Oct., Nov. 4-6 ft.

A. novæ angliæ rubrus. *New England Aster.* Reddish purple. Sept. 4 ft.

A. novæ angliæ purpureus. *New England Aster.* Purple. Sept., Oct. 4 ft.

A. lævis. Large, violet-blue flowers in masses. Bluish violet. Sept. 2-3 ft.

A., White Queen. Large, pure white flowers in great profusion. Fine for border or wild garden. White. Sept. 2 ft.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE AUTUMN GARDEN, continued

BOLTONIA latisquama. *False Chamomile.* Large, single, aster-like flowers completely covering the plants; very effective in the border or in masses with shrubbery. Pink. Aug., Sept. 4-6 ft.

CAMPANULA carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower.* This and the following variety are pretty dwarf plants with bell-shaped flowers all summer and fall; fine for the border and the wild garden. Blue. Aug., Sept. 9 in.

C. carpatica alba. White. Aug., Sept. 9 in.

CHELONE Lyonii. *Turtlehead.* Attractive perennials bearing numerous spikes of large flower-heads. Rose-purple. Aug., Sept. 2 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. *Shasta Daisy.* Very free flowering; in bloom all summer and fall; large, pure white flowers. Aug., Sept. 2 ft.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (HARDY), POMPONS.

These charming flowers are among the last to grace our gardens with their wealth of rich color—white to deep rose, yellow to deep bronze—and in shapes from single to double, some ragged and gipsy-like, some sedate, formal Pompoms in a riotous abandon of color and form. Sept.-Nov. 1-2½ ft. **Elva.** Large; incurved. Early. White, shaded bluish. **Framfield.** Loosely built; semi-double. Early. White.

Victory. Very large. Early. White.

Old Homestead. Late. Pink.

Alena. Early. Dainty pink.

Fireball. Early. Red.

Indian. Late. Red.

Inga. Very large. Mahogany-scarlet.



Snakeroot

Chrysanthemums, Pompoms, continued

Autumn Glow. Early. Crimson.

Paterson. Early. Old-gold, dark shading.

Golden Queen. Late. Yellow.

Zenobia. Very early. Golden yellow.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Tickseed.* Very popular plant with graceful flowers that are invaluable for cutting; hardy; succeeds everywhere. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 2-3 ft.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* Grand and stately plants, their tall spikes of bloom supply our gardens with a wealth of wonderful blue shades, from the soft blue of the forget-me-not to deep sapphire and royal purple. In whatever situation they are placed, in the perennial border, among shrubbery or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective and always excite the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

D. Belladonna. Sky-blue. June-Oct. 2-3 ft.

D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Blue, all hues. June-Sept. 2-4 ft.

EUPATORIUM. Strong-growing, useful plants for the border and the wild garden.

E. caelestinum. *Blue Snakeroot.* Blue. Aug., Sept. 1½-2 ft.

E. urticæfolium. *White Snakeroot.* White. Sept. 2-3 ft.

GAILLARDIA aristata. *Blanket Flower.* Very satisfactory plants, blooming all summer and producing a fine effect in the border; they are good for cutting. Crimson and yellow. July-Sept. 2 ft.

HELENIUM. *Sneezewort.* Handsome plants allied to the Sunflower; of easy culture, forming dense masses of bloom; good for border or wild garden.

H., Riverton Beauty. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 4-5 ft.

H. Hoopesii. Bronze-red. Aug., Sept. 4-5 ft.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana. *Orange Sunflower.* Perpetual bloomer. Fine for cutting. Yellow. July-Sept. 3 ft.



Hardy Chrysanthemums

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR THE AUTUMN GARDEN, continued



Tiger Lilies

HELLEBORUS niger. *Christmas Rose.* A very desirable addition to the flower-garden, producing its beautiful white waxy flowers during mild days in winter, from December till early spring. They like moist, semi-shaded and sheltered positions and should be mulched with leaves to protect flowers. White, shaded lavender. 1-2 ft.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* One of the most desirable perennials of dwarf growth. Forms a compact tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring the slender stems a foot or more in height, bearing panicles of minute red flowers. June-Sept. 1 ft.

HIBISCUS. *Mallow.* Very showy plants for any position, but succeed especially well in damp places. Large, single flowers during the entire summer.

H. militaris. *Rose Mallow.* Rose. Aug., Sept. 4-6 ft.
H. Moscheutos, *Crimson Eye.* White. Aug., Sept. 3-5 ft.

LILIUM tigrinum. *Tiger Lily.* A beautiful Lily of easy culture. It is hardy and one of the most permanent of Lilies. Orange. Aug., Sept. 2-4 ft.

PENTSTEMON. *Beard Tongue.* Very showy plan for the border and for the rock-garden.

P. lævigatus *Digitalis.* White. June-Sept. 2-3 ft.
P. ovatus. Blue. July-Sept. 2 ft.

PHLOX paniculata. These hardy Phlox are indispensable for brilliant, strong color effects during the late summer and early fall. They may be planted in large masses of one solid color for landscape effect, or in groups in the hardy border. They do best in rich garden soil and plenty of moisture during the summer. July-Sept. 2-3 ft.

White Queen. Pure white.

Von Lassburg. Pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, crimson eye.

Hermine. White.

Ornament. Clear rose, darker center.

Diplomat. Pink.

Miss Stevenson. Pink.

Prof. Schliemann. Pink.

Rijnstroom. Carmine-rose.

Lumineaux. Soft rose, carmine center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

Coquelicot. Orange-scarlet.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Bright crimson.

Artabon. Red.

Henry Marcell. Deep red.

Eclaireur. Bright rose-carmine.

Le Mahdi. Violet.

B. Comte. Deep violet.

Lord Raleigh. Purple, and bluish purple.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Japanese Bellflower.* Related to the campanula. Forms branching bushes producing their attractive flowers all summer. This plant deserves a place in every garden. Blue to white. June-Sept. 1½-2½ ft.

RUDBECKIA laciniata. *Golden Glow.* A popular hardy plant with masses of double flowers, shaped like cactus dahlias. Yellow. Aug., Sept. 5-6 ft.

R. speciosa (Newmannii). Perennial form of the Black-eyed Susan; good for the border or the wild garden; blooms all summer. Orange. 2-3 ft.

STOKESIA cyanea alba. *White Cornflower Aster.* Very free bloomers and of easy culture. White. July-Oct. 1½ ft.



School grounds are far more attractive if the plan is carefully prepared



For best results Peonies should be planted in large masses

PEONIES

Everyone loves the Peony. It is found in every garden, from that of the simplest cottage of a laborer to that of the mansion of a millionaire. Like a true aristocrat, it makes itself at home anywhere. It may be effectively used in almost every conceivable location—in the flower-border, in masses near drives and walks—thriving everywhere in ordinary good garden soil, either in open sun or in light shade.

Early White

Candidissima. (Calot 1856.) Full, double, rose type. Pure white with sulphur center. Very fragrant, tall growing, vigorous and a free bloomer.

Festiva Maxima. (Mieliez 1851.) Rose type; very large and full. This is the finest of all the white Peonies, and now and then has a drop of pigeon blood on edge of center petals. Very fragrant. A tall, strong, vigorous grower. For over sixty years the standard of perfection. Splendid keeper.

Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse 1885.) Large, very full bloom type. Guard petals are pure white, very large, and folding over the flower. The blooms are very full and double, of the purest white, suffused with blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on center petals. Fragrant. Free bloomer of medium height. A most charming variety.

Duchesse de Nemours. (Calot 1856.) Crown type. Superb cup-shaped sulphur-white flowers, with greenish reflex that lights up the entire flower, gradually changing to pure snow-white. Fragrant. Very free bloomer of medium height; vigorous grower. This is an exceptionally chaste and beautiful Peony.

Midseason White

Alba Sulphurea. (Calot 1860.) Bomb type. Very large, globular, compact blooms. Color, creamy white with center slightly flecked red. Fragrant. Tall, erect-growing plants; fine for cut blooms as well as for general landscape work.

Duke of Wellington. Bomb type. Enormous flowers, pyramidal in shape, with high-built center. Two rows of large, broad guards of pure snow-white. Center of flower sulphur-white; fragrant; medium tall and vigorous grower. Ideal for cut-flowers.

Golden Harvest. (Rosenfeld 1900.) Loose and informal rose type. A most striking variety, producing a large, tricolored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink, with creamy white center; center of flower overlaid and tipped with carmine, combining white, cream, gold, pink, salmon, and apricot, the total effect a creamy pink. Strong, delicate fragrance. Profuse bloomer; dwarf habit.

MIDSEASON WHITE, continued

Solfatare. (Calot 1861.) Large, medium compact, crown type. Milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white. Fragrant. Medium height; spreading habit. Very distinct and desirable.

Queen Victoria. Large, globular, medium loose low crown; milk-white guards, tinted flesh; center cream-white with crimson spots. Strong, free bloomer of medium height. When cut, a first-rate keeper.

Mme. Crousse. (Calot 1866.) Medium size; globular crown; pure white, center flecked crimson; strong; medium height and free bloomer.

Monsieur Dupont. (Calot 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type; well built. Milk-white, center splashed crimson, showing stamens; fragrant. Erect, tall, free bloomer—a royal flower, charming for cut blooms.

Sea Foam. (Peterson.) Pink, tinged with white on edges; very double.

Late White

Couronne d'Or. (Calot 1875.) Semi-rose type. Immense, very full, imbricated, ball-shaped flowers, solid built from edge to center. Color, snow-white, reflecting golden yellow stamens showing through the petals, lighting up the whole flower with an indescribable glow; delicate carmine pencillings on edges of a few central petals. Fragrant. Free bloomer; medium tall and free grower. Incomparably lovely and one of the choicest and best Peonies in existence.

Marie Lemoine. (Calot 1869.) Flowers rose type, very large and massive. Color, ivory-white, with occasional narrow carmine tracings on edge of some petals. Fragrant. Extra-strong stems. This is an indispensable variety for any Peony collector.

Early Pink

Lamartine. (Calot 1860.) Enormous size; flat rose type. Color, the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, with silvery sheen. A wonderfully beautiful flower with the fragrance of June roses—the finest of all Peonies for cut-flowers.

Delicatissima. Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant; free bloomer; tall and strong grower.

Midseason Pink Peonies

- La Perle.** (Crousse 1885.) Rose type. Very large, compact, globular flowers. Color, white, overlaid with lilac, with a blushed center flecked with carmine. Free bloomer. Fragrant. A good upright grower. This is an extra-fine Peony for the garden and for cutting.
- Princess Beatrice.** (Kelway 1886.) Large, compact, high-built crown. Guards, delicate lilac-rose; collar creamy white with shades of amber; crown, a brilliant seashell pink; center flecked crimson. A free bloomer; very fragrant; unquestionably the best of all the tricolor Peonies.
- Souv. de l'Exposition Universelle.** (Calot 1867.) Flat rose type. Very large; violet-rose with silver reflex and silver tipped; free blooming; fragrant; spreading habit.
- Roem Van Boskoop.** Lilac-rose; extra large.
- Jeanne d'Arc.** (Calot 1858.) Large, globular bomb, developing a crown. Guards and center pale lilac-rose; collar cream-white, shaded with sulphur; fragrant; free bloomer; medium height; strong grower.

Late Pink

- Humei.** (Unknown 1810.) Rose type. Very large, compact, quite striking flowers. Color cherry-pink. The only Peony that is cinnamon-scented. This is an old standby; fine for cut-flowers and for landscape effect.
- Lady Bramwell.** (Verdier 1854.) A charming, large, full, and exceedingly fragrant flower of perfectly symmetrical form. Color is a delicate silver-rose, with lively pink center; petals tipped white, with an occasional crimson fleck. June rose fragrance. Splendid cut-flower.
- Modele de Perfection.** (Crousse 1875.) Rose type. Enormous, perfectly compact flowers of pronounced pyramidal shape. Guard and collar light violet-rose, with shades of flesh-pink marbled and veined bright rose, silver tipped; fragrant. A profuse bloomer and indispensable in a Peony collection. It is of medium height.
- Livingston.** (Crousse 1859.) Very large, compact perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with silver tips; central petals flecked carmine.
- L'Indispensable.** Rose type. A huge ball of delicate lilac pink.

Early Red

- Modeste Guerin.** (Guerin 1845.) Large, handsome globular bloom. Color a uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine. It has the true fragrance of the American Beauty rose. Free bloomer; medium habit; strong grower. This variety is coming into favor very fast.
- Pierre Dessert.** (Dessert and Mechin 1890.) Large, fringed, full flower, semi-rose type. Color dark amaranthine-red, shaded garnet, very brilliant. Desirable because it is one of the earliest dark red sorts and one of the most beautiful.
- Officinalis Rubro-Plena.** Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common to old-time gardens. Chiefly used now for planting in large masses to obtain broad sweeps of color.

Midseason Red

- Felix Crousse.** (Crousse 1881.) Large, globular flowers of rose type, very full. Color brilliant ruby-red, suggesting that of the Jack rose; fragrant. Free bloomer; medium height; vigorous grower. One of the finest reds.
- Augustin d'Hour.** Extremely large, showy, perfect flowers of bomb type. Color very deep, rich solferino-red, with slight silver reflex. Tall grower. An indispensable red Peony.
- Purpurea Superba.** (Delache 1855.) Large, finely formed flowers, crown type. Color, deep carmine-rose, guards streaked white. Very tall, free bloomer; a fine flower.

Late Red

- Delachei.** (Delache 1856.) Large flowers of rose type, medium compact. Color violet-crimson, slightly tipped silver. Very free bloomer; medium height; strong, erect grower.
- Mme. Bucquet.** (Dessert 1888.) Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower, semi-rose type. Color velvety crimson, almost black, very rich and magnificent. Free bloomer; medium height; strong upright grower. A very attractive brilliant variety, and a universal favorite for garden planting.

Standard Hardy Fruit Trees

We have included in our list of Fruits only those varieties which we can recommend as being perfectly hardy and satisfactory in every respect.

We offer fruit trees in the following sizes: 1-in. diam., 4 to 5 yrs. old; 1½-in. diam., 6 to 7 yrs. old; 2-in. diam., 7 to 8 yrs. old; 2½-in. diam., 9 to 10 yrs. old.

Summer Apples

- Duchess.** Russian. A hardy upright-growing tree and a good bearer. The fruit is medium-sized, striped red, and a very fine summer cooking sort.
- Red Astrachan.** Russian. The round fruit is of a fine dark crimson color, and its white flesh is juicy and of a pleasant acid flavor.
- Yellow Transparent.** Russian. This tree is an abundant and early bearer. Fruit is pale yellow and of medium size; the flesh subacid, tender and juicy.

Autumn Apples

- Fameuse.** (Snow). A very fine deep red apple, with snowy white, juicy flesh.
- Maiden Blush.** A hardy, vigorous, upright-spreading tree and a regular bearer. Fruit medium to large, and of fine flavor; a good eating or cooking Apple.
- Autumn Strawberry.** A hardy, healthy tree that comes into bearing early. The bright red Apple has yellowish white flesh, with streaks of red; crisp, tender, juicy, and aromatic; good for eating and for cooking.
- Wealthy.** This is an excellent variety, which should be in every orchard. The fruit is of medium size, oval yellowish white, shaded red in the sun and splashed and blotched in the shade. The flesh is white, fine, tender, juicy, and of good acid flavor.

Winter Apples

- American Golden Russet.** Of medium size; crisp and juicy; a good keeper.
- Delicious.** A large Apple, yellow flushed red; the flesh is tender, crisp, juicy, and of a mild acid flavor.
- Grimes Golden.** This round, yellow Apple is of medium size; the flesh is yellow, tender, rich, subacid, and of very fine quality.
- Jonathan.** Medium to fair size, roundish, conical. The skin is thin and smooth, clear light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes, deepening to dark red in the sun. The flesh is white, sometimes pinkish, tender, and juicy. A very fine Apple.
- Northwestern Greening.** This is a strong grower and very hardy when fully ripe. The quality is very good, and it is one of the best keepers in the market. Considered an excellent cooking apple.
- Stayman's Winesap.** The fruit is of medium to large size; skin green and yellow striped red. The flesh is yellow and firm, juicy, and of excellent quality.
- Tolman Sweet.** A vigorous and fast grower. The fruit is pale yellow, firm, and sweet.
- Windsor Chief.** An excellent Apple for the Northwest. A very fine table fruit, with its waxy yellow skin, covered all over with bright red and striped carmine. Flesh tender, crisp, and juicy.

Crab-Apples

Hyslop. A vigorous-growing tree, with its fruit in clusters. The fruit is large for Crab-apples, and rich dark red with blue bloom.

Martha. A desirable dark red variety; large, late, and showy.

Transcendent. A very valuable sort, vigorous and growing to good size. It produces large quantities of good-sized Apples, yellow striped with red. Excellent for jelly and preserves.

Whitney. Fruit large, glossy green, splashed carmine; flesh firm and juicy; flavor very pleasant.

Cherries

Early Richmond. Fruit of medium size, dark red, juicy, and of good flavor, acid and unsurpassed. June.

English Morello. Ripens at the end of the Cherry season; large, dark purplish red; very juicy, rich acid flavor. July.

Montmorency. Free, vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit very handsome, large, light red. End of June.

Ostheimer. A very hardy tree and a prolific bearer. The large, heart-shaped, black fruit is very juicy and sweeter than the English Morello. The latest of the Cherries.

Peaches

Crawford. Tree large, very vigorous, tender in bud. Fruit medium to large, yellow, freestone, good for dessert and for cooking.

Elberta. A vigorous, hardy, large, and productive tree. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, yellow, highly colored, freestone. A very fine Peach.

Plums

Burbank. Large in size, nearly globular, deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, sweet, and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. Ripe in August.

Gold. A medium-sized yellow Plum of very good flavor.

Imperial Gage. A vigorous, hardy, and productive tree. Fruit large, pale green, with yellow tint; flesh is fine, rich, and juicy.

Surprise. This Plum is especially adapted to this climate, originating in Minnesota. It comes early into bearing. The fruit is dark red with firm flesh of excellent quality and flavor.

Pears

Bartlett. A very popular Pear for home use and market. The tree bears early, producing good crops of large, handsome fruit, very rich and juicy and of delicious flavor. Should be picked before fully ripe.

Clapp's Favorite. Splendid grower, hardy, and productive. Fruit is large and handsome, marbled with dull red when exposed to the sun. The flesh is fine-grained, juicy, melting and of a rich sweet flavor. The fruit should be picked about a week before it ripens on the tree.

Flemish Beauty. Strong grower and prolific bearer. The fruit is large with somewhat rough skin, pale yellow, marbled reddish brown; flavor sweet and melting. September to October.

Howell. A hardy, vigorous tree of medium size, erect, and very productive. Fruit medium to large, yellow, with moderately rich flavor, melting, buttery, and of good quality. Fine for general use.

Kieffer. A very strong- and upright-growing tree, practically blight-proof, and a free-bearing variety. The skin is rather rough, yellow with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy and buttery. Extra fine for canning.

King Karl. A prolific bearer of excellent quality. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek; flesh juicy, melting but firm. The fruit keeps well.

Seckel. A stout, slow, erect-growing tree. It is very hardy and bears abundantly. The fruit is small but of the highest flavor; the standard of excellence in Pears.

Sheldon. Fruit of medium size, yellow with red cheek. Flavor rich, vinous, highly aromatic. October.

Small Fruits

Grapes

Brighton. Red. Large, well-formed bunches; fruit above medium size, round, excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest to ripen. The vine makes a vigorous growth and is very productive.

Wyoming. Red. Very hardy, healthy, and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; most beautiful of red Grapes; the fruit is tender, juicy and sweet.

Diamond. White. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage, and hardness of vine, it resembles its parent, the Concord, but ripens two weeks earlier. In quality it is equal to many of the best tender sorts.

Niagara. White. Leading white market variety. The bunches are large; fruit greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; the quality is excellent. August.

Moore's Early. Black. Ripens ten days before Concord. Fruit very large, sweet and pulpy. A medium sort, planted extensively as a market Grape.

Worden. Black. A splendid large Grape of the Concord type, but earlier and superior in quality. The bunches are large and compact.

Currants

London Market. Red. Strong grower and very productive. Medium-sized clusters with medium-sized berries of fine quality.

Perfection. Red. This variety produces the largest red berry of excellent quality and in fair quantity.

White Gondouin. White. A good-growing bush; excellent fruit of fine flavor and quality; a prolific bearer.

White Grape. White. The berries are very large and produced in fair quantity; the quality is excellent.

Black Champion. Black. A strong-growing bush. The large berries come in big bunches and are of good quality; this is our best black Currant.

Neapolitan. Black. A very prolific bearer, berries of medium size and of good quality.

Gooseberries

Downing. A vigorous grower and a very prolific bearer. Fruit of medium size, whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, and of good flavor.

Josselyn. Vigorous, hardy, productive; large, red fruit, tender, rich and well-flavored.

Pearl. Excellent sort and very prolific; the light green berries are smooth and oval; quite sweet when they are fully matured.

Houghton. A prolific bearer; red berries of medium size and good quality.

Raspberries

Cumberland. Black. A mammoth blackcap, which loads its strong, stalky canes with fruit. The berries are firm and keep well.

Loudon. Red. Very hardy; the red berries are of medium size, firm and well-flavored.

Golden Queen. Productive and hardy. The large, beautiful berries are of pale amber color and of good flavor.

St. Regis. Red. A vigorous bearer and fast grower. The red berries are large and of good flavor, exceedingly juicy and sweet.

Blackberries

Ancient Briton. The vines are strong, thrifty, and prolific bearers. The jet-black berry is of good size entirely coreless and of fine flavor. A splendid sort for the home garden.

Snyder. Hardy and enormously productive. The berries are of medium size, sweet, and melting.

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abies.....	3	Cornflower.....	35	Lathyrus.....	37	Rhus.....	22
Acacia.....	10	Cornus.....	16	Lavandula.....	37	Ribes.....	23
Acer.....	8	Currants.....	16	Lavender, Sea.....	33, 37	Robinia.....	23
Achillea.....	30, 34	Crab-Apples.....	43	Liatris.....	33, 37	Rosa.....	23
Aconitum.....	38	Crab, Flowering.....	12	Ligustrum.....	20	Rose.....	23, 27
Actinidia.....	28	Cratægus.....	16, 17	Lilac.....	25	Rose, Christmas.....	40
Adam's Needle.....	34, 38	Cucumber Tree.....	11	Lilium.....	33, 37, 40	Rose, Japanese.....	20
Adelia.....	18	Currants.....	23, 43	Lily.....	32, 33, 36, 37, 40	Rose of Sharon.....	19
Æsculus.....	9	Cydonia.....	17	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	29, 31	Rudbeckia.....	38, 40
Ailanthus.....	9	Daisy, Shasta.....	31, 35, 39	Limonium.....	33, 37	Sage, Meadow.....	34, 38
Ajuga.....	30	Delphinium.....	31, 35, 36, 39	Linden.....	12, 13	Salix.....	12
Akebia.....	28	Deutzia.....	17	Linum.....	33	Salvia.....	34, 38
Alder.....	9	Dianthus.....	31, 36	Liriodendron.....	11	Sambucus.....	24
Alkanet.....	30	Dicentra.....	31	Locust.....	10, 23	Sedum.....	38
Almond, Flowering.....	15	Dictamnus.....	31	Lonicer.....	20, 28, 29	Sheepberry.....	26
Alnus.....	9	Diervilla.....	17	Loosestrife, Rosy.....	37	Shrubs, Flowering.....	14-26
Althæa.....	19, 34	Digitalis.....	36	Lupine.....	33	Silk Weed.....	35
Allysum.....	30	Dogwood.....	16	Lupinus.....	33	Silver Berry.....	17
Amelanchier.....	15	Dutchman's Pipe.....	28	Lychnis.....	33, 37	Silver Vine.....	28
Ampelopsis.....	28	Elæagnus.....	17	Lycium.....	21	Snakeroot.....	36, 39
Amygdalus.....	15	Elder.....	24	Lythrum.....	37	Sneezewort.....	36, 39
Anchusa.....	30, 34	Elm.....	13	Magnolia.....	11	Snowball.....	26
Anemone.....	30, 34, 38	Eryngium.....	36	Maidenhair Tree.....	10	Snowberry.....	24
Angelica Tree.....	9	Euonymus.....	18, 28, 29	Mallow.....	35, 36, 40	Snowflower.....	17
Anthemis.....	34, 38	Eupatorium.....	36, 39	Maltese Cross.....	37	Snow Garland.....	24
Apples.....	42	Evergreens.....	2-6	Maple.....	8	Snow-in-Summer.....	31
Aquilegia.....	30, 34	Filipendula.....	31, 36	Matrimony Vine.....	21	Sorbus.....	12
Arabis.....	31	Firs.....	3	Meadowsweet.....	31	Spearmint.....	33, 37
Aralia.....	9, 16	Flowers, Perennial.....	30-40	Mentha.....	33, 37	Speedwell.....	34, 38
Arborvitæ.....	6	Forestiera.....	18	Milfoil.....	30, 34	Spindle Tree.....	18
Aristolochia.....	28	Forget-me-not.....	33	Mock Orange.....	21	Spiræa.....	24, 31, 35
Armeria.....	31, 34, 38	Forsythia.....	18	Monkshood.....	38	Spruces.....	4
Arrow-wood.....	26	Foxglove.....	36	Morus.....	11, 21	Spurge, Japanese.....	29
Artemisia.....	31, 35, 38	Fraxinus.....	10	Mulberry.....	11, 21	St. John's-Wort.....	19
Asclepias.....	35	Fruits, Small.....	43	Myosotis.....	33	Stokesia.....	38, 40
Ash.....	10, 12, 26	Funkia.....	36	Myrtle, Trailing.....	29	Stonecrop, Brilliant.....	38
Aster.....	31, 38, 40	Gaillardia.....	36, 39	Nettle Tree.....	10	Strawberry Bush.....	18
Astilbe.....	31, 35	Gas Plant.....	31	Ninebark.....	21	Sumac.....	22
Baby's Breath.....	36	Geum.....	32	Oak.....	12	Sundrop.....	33, 37
Baptisia.....	31, 35	Ginkgo.....	10	Ænothera.....	33, 37	Sunflower.....	36, 39
Barberry.....	16	Gleditsia.....	10	Old Woman.....	31, 35, 38	Sweet Rocket.....	36
Beard Tongue.....	33, 37, 40	Globe Flower.....	20, 34, 38	Oleaster.....	17	Sweet William.....	31
Bellflower.....	34, 35, 39, 40	Goats' Beard.....	31, 35	Pachysandra.....	29	Symphoricarpos.....	24
Berberis.....	16	Golden Bell.....	18	Papaver.....	33, 37	Syringa.....	25
Betula.....	9	Golden Glow.....	38, 40	Pasque Flower.....	30	Tamarisk.....	25
Bignonia.....	28	Gooseberries.....	43	Pea, Everlasting.....	37	Tamarix.....	25
Birches.....	9	Grapes.....	28, 43	Pea Tree.....	16	Taxus.....	5
Bittersweet, Japanese.....	28	Grasses, Ornamental.....	29	Peaches.....	43	Thalictrum.....	34, 38
Blackberries.....	43	Ground-covers.....	29	Peach Bells.....	35	Thorn.....	16, 17
Blanket Flower.....	36, 39	Gymnocladus.....	10	Pears.....	43	Thuya.....	6
Blazing Star.....	33, 37	Gypsophila.....	36	Pentstemon.....	33, 37, 40	Tickseed.....	31, 35, 39
Bleeding Heart.....	31	Hamamelis.....	18	Peonies.....	33, 41, 42	Tilia.....	12, 13
Bocconia.....	35	Hawthorns.....	16, 17	Periwinkle.....	29	Trees, Deciduous.....	7-13
Boltonia.....	35, 39	Hazel.....	16	Phellodendron.....	11	Trees, Fruit.....	42, 43
Bridal Wreath.....	24	Helenium.....	36, 39	Philadelphus.....	21	Tree of Heaven.....	9
Buckthorn.....	18, 22	Helianthus.....	36	Phlox.....	29, 33, 37, 40	Trollius.....	34, 38
Bugle-weed.....	30	Heliopsis.....	36, 39	Physocarpus.....	21	Trumpet Vine.....	28
Butternut.....	11	Heliotrope.....	34	Physostegia.....	38	Tulip Tree.....	11
Button Bush.....	16	Helleborus.....	40	Picea.....	4	Tunica.....	34, 38
Callirhoë.....	35	Hemerocallis.....	32, 36	Pines.....	5	Umbrella Tree.....	10
Campanula.....	31, 35, 39	Hercules' Club.....	16	Pinks.....	29, 31, 33	Ulmus.....	13
Candytuft, Hardy.....	32	Hesperis.....	36	Pinus.....	5	Valeriana.....	34
Canterbury Bell.....	31	Heuchera.....	32, 36, 40	Plane Tree.....	11	Veronica.....	34, 38
Caragana.....	16	Hibiscus.....	19, 36, 40	Platanus.....	11	Viburnum.....	26
Catalpa.....	10	Hippophaë.....	18	Platycodon.....	34, 38, 40	Vinca.....	29
Cedars.....	3, 4	Holly, Sea.....	36	Plums.....	43	Vines.....	28
Celastrus.....	28	Hollyhock.....	34	Plum, Flowering.....	22	Viola.....	34
Celtis.....	10	Honeysuckle.....	17, 20, 28, 29	Poplar.....	11	Violet.....	34
Centaurea.....	35	Horse-Chestnuts.....	9	Poppy.....	33, 35, 37	Virgin's Bower.....	38
Cephalanthus.....	16	Hosta.....	36	Populus.....	11	Virginia Creeper.....	28
Cerastium.....	31	Hydrangea.....	19	Potentilla.....	21	Vitis.....	28
Chamomile, False.....	35, 39	Hypericum.....	19	Primrose, Evening.....	33, 37	Walnut.....	11
Chelone.....	39	Iberis.....	32	Privet.....	20	Wayfaring Tree.....	26
Cherries.....	11, 43	Indigo, False.....	31, 35	Prunus.....	11, 12	Weigela.....	17, 26
Chrysanthemum.....	31, 35, 39	Iris.....	32, 37	Pyrus.....	12	Willow.....	12
Clematis.....	28	Ivy Boston.....	28	Quercus.....	12	Windflower.....	34, 38
Coffee Tree.....	10	Juglans.....	11	Quince, Flowering.....	17	Wistaria.....	28
Columbine.....	30, 34, 38	Juneberry.....	15	Ranunculus.....	34, 38	Witch-Hazel.....	18
Convallaria.....	29, 31	Juniper.....	3, 4	Raspberries.....	43	Yarrow.....	30
Coral Bells.....	32, 36, 40	Juniperus.....	3, 4	Retinospora.....	5	Yew.....	5
Coral Berry.....	24	Kerria.....	20, 22	Rhamnus.....	22	Yucca.....	34, 38
Coreopsis.....	31, 35, 39	Larkspur.....	31, 35, 36, 39	Rhodotypos.....	22	Zanthoxylum.....	26

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